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Gov. Wallace Shot in Maryland, Condition Serious; White Held

3 Others Wounded On Primary Eve

LAUREL, Md., May 15 (AP).—Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace was shot and seriously wounded today as he campaigned at a Maryland shopping center for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Three other persons—an unidentified woman campaign worker, an Alabama state trooper and a Secret Service agent—were reported shot.

Police took a white man into custody shortly after the shooting. They said he was injured in the aftermath of the attack and was in Leland Memorial Hospital in Hyattsville.

The Justice Department said it would go into U.S. court in Baltimore tonight to file charges against Arthur Bremer, 21, of Milwaukee, for assault on a federal officer and violating the 1968 Civil Rights Act by assaulting a candidate for an elective office in connection with the shooting of Gov. Wallace.

He was described as a white male, 5 feet 6 inches tall, with blond hair and blue eyes, who had previously been arrested on a concealed-weapon charge in Wisconsin.

He was in custody of Prince Georges county police.

"We have no evidence that anyone else was involved," a county official said.

He said the man was dressed in a red, white and blue shirt and wore Wallace buttons all over his clothing.

"We knew of no motivation at this time," he said.

In Montgomery, Ala., Elvin Stanton, Gov. Wallace's assistant press secretary, said the 52-year-old governor was shot three times in the right arm and once in the right side.

Billie Joe Camp, Gov. Wallace's press secretary, said Gov. Wallace sustained three major wounds.

At 6:30 p.m. (EDT) Tom Burke, public affairs officer at Holy Cross Hospital, said Gov. Wallace's condition was "serious, stable, but holding." He said there was some evidence of a "spinal involvement."

A bulletin from the operating room shortly thereafter said that exploratory surgery was "progressing normally" but that there appeared to be "some paralysis."

The governor, who was conscious and talking with his wife as he went into surgery, had received at least one pint of blood.

Mrs. Wallace left the operating room at 7:05 p.m. and visited one of the other wounded men. She told him that Gov. Wallace had "no feeling from the waist down."

But she said: "I think he'll be okay."

Mr. Camp said the governor was conscious after the shooting and remained so throughout the trip to Holy Cross Hospital, a dash during which his attractive, dark-haired wife Cornelia was by his side.

Mr. Baer said the man who shot the governor carried Wallace (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

porter, said the would-be assassin stood a few feet from the governor.

"He kept yelling, 'Hey, George! Hey, George!'" Mr. Ingram said. "The man stuck the gun right in his stomach and fired."

Randy Bauer, another Wallace supporter, said the governor fell backward to the ground after he was shot. "Everybody was grabbing at the man who shot him," Mr. Bauer said. "A lot of scuffling and fighting broke out nearby."

Col. Tom Smith, superintendent of the Maryland State Police, said Gov. Wallace was shot with a .38-caliber revolver.

Mr. Baer said the man who shot the governor carried Wallace (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Gov. Wallace lying in the back of a station wagon after he was shot yesterday.

Landed by Copters Near Huế

South Vietnamese Retake Fire Base

SAIGON, May 15 (AP).—South Vietnamese infantrymen, using helicopter assault tactics, recaptured an important fire base southwest of Huế today in the second phase of an effort to forestall North Vietnamese plans to attack the former imperial capital.

The surprise reconquest of Fire Base Bastogne, which had been abandoned under enemy attack 18 days ago, came as renewed fighting was reported in the Central Highlands. Communist troops also cut two key highways by destroying culverts.

The siege of An Loc continued as enemy forces hurled another 2,500 rounds of artillery, rocket and mortar fire into the ravaged provincial capital 60 miles north of Saigon.

The U.S. command disclosed the loss of three more planes in raids over North Vietnam, with all six crewmen listed as missing. This raised to 142 the number of Americans reported killed or missing in Indochina air losses since Hanoi's general offensive began March 30.

The monsoon season has started in south and central South Vietnam, bringing a daily deluge which may bog down North Vietnamese offensives.

But the heavy cloud cover which now creeps across the sky each day may also severely hamper air strikes.

The monsoons usually start in mid-May, although the heaviest rainfall periods do not come until June in both the Saigon and the Central Highlands area.

At Bastogne, field reports said, a platoon of volunteers riding six South Vietnamese helicopters assaulted the base. They quickly secured it for ground forces which drove westward along Route 547 behind a shield of U.S. air strikes.

The attackers encountered only light resistance, the reports said, indicating North Vietnamese forces around Bastogne possibly were surprised by the attack.

At nightfall the South Vietnamese First Division was reported to have full control of the base. But some troops still were reported trying to recapture a nearby mountain outpost called Checkmate, which also fell to the enemy on April 28.

Like the South Vietnamese Marine raid over the weekend into enemy-held territory just northwest of Huế, the Bastogne

operation indicated a determination by South Vietnamese commanders to seize the initiative from enemy forces.

Military sources said more such forays can be expected by forces under Lt. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong, who assumed command of the region two weeks ago following the loss of Quang Tri Province.

Fighting continued around Kontum, the threatened capital. Senior South Vietnamese field officers and U.S. advisers said

the Bastogne push was part of a drive to enlarge the defense lines around Huế.

"We are fighting for elbow room," one adviser said. The South Vietnamese officers said their intention was not so much to recapture Bastogne as to destroy enemy forces massing in the area.

Fighting continued around Kontum, the threatened capital. Senior South Vietnamese field officers and U.S. advisers said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Pat Nixon Says Soviet Trip Will Go Ahead as Planned

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Mrs. Pat Nixon said today that "it's no secret" about the Moscow summit trip.

Her comment was the first firm word from the White House about the presidential summit meeting. She also said that she and the President would be departing Saturday morning for Salzburg, Austria, the first stop on a four-country, two-week journey.

There had been some doubt about the meeting in view of Russian opposition to President Nixon's recent Vietnam moves, including the mining of harbors.

Mrs. Nixon was asked if she would be disappointed if the trip was called off.

"Of course, I would," she said, "because I think it's going to be good for the world."

She also told reporters, who attended the reopening of the newly refurbished Blue Room in the White House, that she was predicting some Russian words, reading briefing papers and planning her own schedule in the Soviet Union.

She said that she would be visiting a school, a university and the Moscow subway.

A Mixture of the Tranquil and Martial

Despite the Bombing in Hanoi, Life as Usual

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 15 (NYT).—At 1:30 yesterday afternoon anti-aircraft guns were heard. Seconds later the sirens sounded over Hanoi.

In the Thong Nhat Hotel, chambermaids and waitresses grabbed helmets and rifles. They took up posts in the hotel garden, watching for American planes.

The hotel guests—mostly East Europeans, North Koreans, Chinese and a few Western correspondents—headed for the hotel's shelter. It is 20 feet below the ground and consists of four small concrete rooms with low

ceilings. Two small electric fans stirred the muggy air.

The all-clear sounded 15 minutes later. Apparently it had been just reconnaissance planes.

The recent bombing and the threat of more are inescapable facts of life in Hanoi today.

Within minutes of arrival a visitor sees one casualty: the Red River Bridge, 1,000 yards long and Hanoi's main road and rail link to the north and the east.

The bridge was reportedly hit last Wednesday. It is still standing, but cannot be used by vehicles. Some foreign experts say it will take months to repair.

Traffic crosses the broad, muddy river on a one-way pontoon bridge—boards covered with metal plates on steel pontoons. Bicycles and carts filled with vegetables wait their turn along with trucks.

The Hanoi airport across the river from the city has not been hit. Some think this is because Soviet and Chinese airplanes stop here on commercial flights. In any case, mobile anti-aircraft guns can be seen under the trees nearby.

Non-Vietnamese sources say that recent bombing has struck the main railroad line both south and north of Hanoi as well as the line linking Hanoi and Haiphong, to the east. The government has made no public statement on this.

Explosion Reported

It did, however, publish details of what was described as a bomb attack Wednesday on a Soviet ship, the Grisha Akopyan, at Campha, the country's chief coal port. Foreign sources said the ship exploded Friday night after burning for three days. No Soviet statement on this attack has been published here.

The intensified bombing of the last week was reported to have hit many nonmilitary targets in and near Hanoi.

On Thursday, the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital, about

a half mile from the Thong Nhat Hotel, was reported to have been damaged.

North Vietnamese officials said the hospital, which stands on spacious grounds near the river, was marked with a red cross on the roof.

This correspondent approached the hospital grounds yesterday morning just as loudspeakers gave the alert indicating that planes were 30 miles away. Four patients in blue hospital gowns were waiting outside to go into the shelter if the siren sounded.

One 50-year-old patient, who was questioned through an interpreter, said a rocket attack Thursday had wrecked one wing of the hospital. "We were going to shelters," he said, "but six people were wounded by fragments."

A small outdoor café just behind Hanoi's zoo and botanical garden was reported to have been hit on the day the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong resumed—Sunday, April 16.

Visual reminders of the bombing and war are everywhere. In Hangdau Park, a children's playground is now marked with mounds—shelters.

The streets are full of individual

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Opposition Relents on Bonn Pacts Executive Action Is Not Binding

BONN, May 15 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's prospects of getting his Eastern treaties ratified by the West German Bundestag brightened considerably today when the national executive of the opposition Christian Democratic Union withdrew its reservations to the pacts.

The CDU's secretary-general announced the executive's decision, giving the green light to the treaties, immediately after a meeting of the party's leadership presided over by the opposition leader and party chairman, Rainer C. Barzel.

The party leaders, in a written statement, said their concern that the pacts with the Soviet Union and Poland would foreclose the German question had been clarified.

The CDU's change came as welcome news to Mr. Brandt's left-liberal coalition, which cannot be sure of getting a majority for ratification of the treaties without some support from the opposition.

The crucial vote on the treaties, which pledge Bonn to acknowledge all post-war frontiers in Europe and the cessation of one-quarter of pre-war German territory in the East, is set for Wednesday.

The CDU's 30-man national executive voted by 27 to 1 to drop its objections to the pacts, with one abstention and one absent.

The secretary-general, Konrad Krause, said:

"The decision is not binding on the parliamentary party, the executive statement pointed out, adding that the 247 opposition parliamentary deputies would vote according to their consciences.

Nonetheless, the national leadership's stand is expected to carry considerable weight when the parliamentary party meets tomorrow on the eve of the debate for a final internal discussion expected to last the whole day.

Mr. Krause indicated that the party would probably be split on which way to vote. It was "completely possible," he said, that the deputies would come to differing conclusions. "But there will be no trial of strength," he added.

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U.S. Anti-Sub Carrier Going To Vietnam as a Precaution

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The United States is preparing to send a seventh aircraft carrier and at least six "destroyer-type" warships to Vietnam as part of the continuing American naval buildup, the Defense Department disclosed today.

It said the Ticonderoga, an anti-submarine warfare (ASW) carrier, will sail from San Diego, Calif., this week, possibly tomorrow.

The Ticonderoga was the recovery ship for the Apollo-16 spacecraft last month.

The move apparently reflects some concern within the Navy

over the need to provide the big U.S. fleet assembled off Vietnam with greater protection against any submarine attack.

Although it now appears remote, the possibility of a naval confrontation with the Russians or Chinese has existed since the United States sealed North Vietnam's ports with mines last week.

The Pentagon has refused to discuss Soviet or Chinese naval movements.

Pentagon officials describe the Ticonderoga's deployment as precautionary. "Any time the Navy gets that many ships together, they like to have an ASW group around," one official said.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State William P. Rogers urged Congress today not to pass any anti-war legislation that would undercut President Nixon's policy in Vietnam.

In an appearance before a Senate appropriations subcommittee on a budget matter, Mr. Rogers called for an end to criticism of the President's response to "a massive North Vietnamese escalation" of the war.

He said air and sea support of South Vietnam while American troops are withdrawing, and thereafter, has always been a part of the President's Vietnamization program.

He insisted that Vietnamization is working, and said he believes the South Vietnamese will be able to defend themselves.

Mr. Rogers said he does not believe the mining of the North (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Queen Elizabeth II and French President Georges Pompidou yesterday.

Elizabeth, Pompidou Pledge to Work for United Europe

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 15 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth II and President Georges Pompidou today pledged in countries to closer cooperation in order to "in the words of Queen Elizabeth, 'work for a powerful and united Europe.'"

Thus began the first day of Queen Elizabeth's first-day visit to France, a trip that will mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The French press took great interest in knowing that it was for the first time that the queen was breaking a centuries-old tradition: that British monarchs do not make more than one state trip to the country. She first visited France in 1957.

Queen Elizabeth has gone to extraordinary lengths to make this a symbol of a new French-British entente, and both his and her actions today expressed that.

He never finished while Queen kept him waiting in a room and at the foot of her bed. Mr. Pompidou said, "Only later took her arm to help up the steps at the Elysee."

It was in his toast tonight to the Grand Trianon palace in Versailles that Mr. Pompidou said of the true purpose of the visit: "bearing witness to the renewal of French-British ship."

One key word—"renewal"—Pompidou was reminding his guests of the 10 difficult years by, marked by hostility and understanding over British and the well-being of the country.

He was saying that the visit was part of a new entente, a new force, a new beginning.

At the Grand Trianon, the Queen ended a day for the French that began with Mr. Pompidou across in an open car through crowds. The Union Jack up and down the Champs-Élysées as the queen and president crossed the avenue into the Palace, followed by the

queen's entourage.

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queen's entourage.

Rep. Chisholm, Sen. Kennedy Guarded Nixon Calls Mrs. Wallace, Offers Prayers for Recovery

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—President Nixon called Mrs. Wallace at her husband's bedside to offer his hope and prayers for the wounded.

President also ordered Service guards for Sen. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, of New York.

Nixon deplored today's "senseless and tragic incident," and said the nation has suffered more than enough already from the "monstrous violence" of its political processes.

"We must all stand together," the president said, "to eliminate this vicious threat to our public life."

Political Leaders in or Shot at U.S. History

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—A list of Presidents slain or assassinated and the attempted slayings of other Presidents or presidential candidates:

Abraham Lincoln, killed in 1865 by John Wilkes Booth.

James A. Garfield, killed in 1881 by Charles Julius Guiteau.

William McKinley, slain in 1901 by an assassin named John Willard.

John F. Kennedy, slain in 1963 by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, slain in 1968 by Sirhan Bishara.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., slain in 1968 by James Earl Ray.

Gov. George Wallace, shot today in Birmingham, Ala.

Gov. John F. Kennedy, shot in 1963 in Dallas, Texas.

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MIDWEST TWISTER—Aftermath of tornado that swept through northeast Indianapolis Sunday, badly damaging a housing project and a nearby church. There were no deaths, but 10 persons were hospitalized. Damage was put at over \$1 million.

Three Others Wounded

Gov. Wallace Is Shot, Condition Serious

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign literature and was wearing Wallace buttons and signs pinned to his clothing.

Mrs. Fred Knapp, a route manager for the Baltimore News American, was near the speaker's platform when the shots rang out.

"A white man rushed up to the governor and fired six shots into his stomach with a small gun," Mrs. Knapp said.

The Secret Service, which is responsible for protecting all presidential candidates, declined to give further details.

The other three injured were Capt. E. C. Dothard, of the Alabama state police, Dora Thompson, a campaign worker, and Secret Service agent Nicholas Zervas, who was shot in the throat. Doctors said Capt. Dothard and Miss Thompson were "not in too bad shape."

A physician who attended Gov. Wallace at the scene said he lost the governor's pulse just before the ambulance was driven away.

"He said, 'I can't breathe,' and so I felt then for his pulse again and I couldn't feel his pulse," said Dr. Brian Warren.

Dr. Warren said an ambulance was not immediately on hand and Gov. Wallace was placed in a station wagon. However, the ambulance arrived at that point, and the governor was transferred to it.

A reporter for Washington radio station WTOP, who was at the scene, said Gov. Wallace had just left the podium and was shaking hands on his way back to his car. The reporter said someone yelled, "George, come here, George, take my hand."

At that point, he said, four shots were heard and Gov. Wallace fell to the ground.

Billy Grammer, a country music singer on the platform with Gov. Wallace when he was shot, said the governor "looked like he was hurt pretty bad."

He said a total of five shots were fired and Gov. Wallace was hit twice, once in the middle of the stomach and once in the left arm.

Gov. Wallace was in the midst of a busy day's campaigning for tomorrow's Maryland presidential primary, which he was expected to win. He had planned to campaign in the state through tomorrow and spend election night at his downtown Baltimore headquarters.

The crowd at the shopping center was generally friendly to Gov. Wallace throughout his 30-minute speech.

There were no anti-Wallace signs, although a few McGovern supporters were passing out buttons and literature.

Three or four times during the speech Gov. Wallace was heckled by several persons in the crowd.

In Washington, President Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said Mr. Nixon has dispatched a White House physician, Dr. William Tach, to Holy Cross.

Suspect in Hospital

Maryland State Police put out an all-points bulletin for a blue Cadillac bearing Georgia license plates and supposedly headed toward Savage, Md., a small community north of Laurel. The connection of the car with the shooting was not immediately clear.

The crowd broke up quickly after the shooting. Among those who remained, a woman wearing a Wallace straw hat, approached a bearded, long-haired young man wearing a button supporting South Dakota Sen. George S. McGovern.

"Are you happy about this? Is this what you wanted?" she asked. He said no.

The shooting occurred in front of a white, brick, one-story building housing the Equitable Trust.

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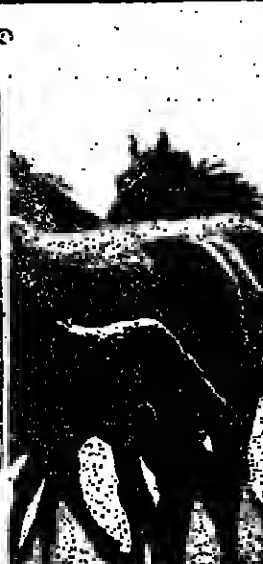
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Rogers Again Asks Congress For \$3 Billion in Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers asked Congress again today to approve the Nixon administration's \$3.5-billion request for foreign assistance during the 1973 fiscal year.

The new fiscal year begins on July 1, 1972.

In a prepared statement for the Senate Foreign Operations subcommittee, Mr. Rogers said that the funds were needed to help the United States as it seeks a "more constructive relationship with our adversaries" and to encourage America's allies to assume more responsibility.

Describing the American aid role as moving away from the preponderant position it once played, Mr. Rogers said that the American foreign assistance program, nevertheless, does not mean we have "abdicated our international obligations and commitments."

The military aid portion of the U.S. foreign assistance program totals \$2.15 billion, including \$844 million for security supporting assistance and \$1.31 billion for military assistance, military sales and administrative costs.

As he has in previous congressional appearances on behalf of the foreign aid bill in recent months, Mr. Rogers again told the senators that the \$3.5 billion requested for technical assistance "is an example of our desire to transfer to the people of developing countries the skills necessary for development."

The development loan portion of the Nixon administration request contains \$877 million for the Western Hemisphere's Alliance for Progress and \$416 million worldwide.

A total of \$125 million is allocated for family planning and the same figure is sought for the U.S. contribution to the United Nations development program and related international organizations and programs.

The administration is also seeking \$25 million in grants and \$18 million in loans for the World Bank program in Southern Asia and \$18 million to supplement private, nonprofit American schools and hospitals overseas.

Mr. Rogers repeated the need for \$100 million more to supplement the \$300-million already appropriated for aid to Bangladesh.

French Government Member Resigns in Wake of Scandal

PARIS, May 15 (Reuters).—A French secretary of state found by a court to have been involved in a building scandal resigned from the government today.

In addition, a parliamentary deputy, involved in another scandal embarrassing to the government, also resigned.

The dismissal of Philippe Decharrie, secretary of state for labor, employment and population, had been demanded by the opposition and, in private, by a number of government members of parliament.

Today's announcement that he had submitted his resignation and that it had been accepted was seen by political observers as a sign that the Pompidou government was starting to react to the weakening of its authority in recent months.

Mr. Decharrie's resignation follows the resignations on Saturday of the two top men at the state-run radio and television network, which has been rocked by a scandal over clandestine advertising and corruption.

The government also has been embarrassed by the case of the National Assembly deputy, André Rives-Henry, who was given a four-month suspended sentence for unlawfully letting his parliamentary position be used in advertising for a property investment company.

Mr. Rives-Henry had been expelled from the Gaullist UDR party, and today he resigned his parliamentary seat.

There have been hints of other scandals involving government supporters and Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas has himself been the center of a public debate over his income tax affairs.

Coming on top of the poor government showing in last month's Common Market referendum, this wave of trouble has cut into the government's popularity and led to speculation of a ministerial reshuffle.

But President Georges Pompidou and Mr. Chaban-Delmas did not carry out any big changes after the resignation of Mr. Decharrie, who was found by a court on April 15 to have been involved in an attempt to secure money from a building contractor in exchange for getting him a construction permit.

The government spokesman, Léo Hamon, replaces Mr. Decharrie, and Jean-Philippe Lecat, 37, takes over as government spokesman, becoming the youngest member of the government.

In his resignation letter, Mr. Decharrie said he was stepping down from the government in order to free his hands to hit back at his critics. He described himself as being the target of a campaign carried out by "a handful of rightists"—a reference to the right-wing magazine *Mimmi*, which played a leading role in exposing the building scandal.

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Student Bids To Be Studied In Malagasy

Pledge by President As Violence Continues

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, May 15 (Reuters).—The government of President Philibert Tsiranana promised today to examine the grievances of striking students but warned against any resurgence of the violence, which has killed about 25 people in the past three days.

The violence continued today. The island's religious heads, who saw the president today, said he also promised to revise the cooperation agreements with France, as the students have urged.

His government said everything possible would be done to restore harmony to the island, but violence would not be tolerated.

March on Palace
Union leaders called a general strike and about 100,000 people marched to the Presidential Palace today demanding the release of arrested students and the suppression of the tough but generally disarmed security forces.

The marchers, who included workers, civil servants and students, carried placards reading "Assessing, free our friends or kill us all."

There were clashes with police with one policeman reported killed—but not on the scale of weekend violence which left 24 dead and 170 injured, according to unofficial sources.

The demonstrators left after President Tsiranana promised to study the grievances.

Demonstrations and clashes on Saturday and yesterday followed the arrest of scores of youths described as the ringleaders of a student strike which had been going on since April 24. These youths are now expected to be released.

House Unit Votes To Cut U.S. Share Of UN's Budget

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives today apparently retreating for the expulsion of Nationalist China, today recommended a sharp cut in the United States \$60.1-million contribution to the United Nations.

The committee wrote into a \$4.53-billion appropriation bill a provision that the U.S. share of the UN operating budget for fiscal 1973 should not exceed 25 percent.

This year, the United States provided 31.5 percent of the UN budget.

The proposal would chop \$132 million from President Nixon's 1973 requests.

Rep. John J. Rooney, D., N.Y., had threatened to drop the entire U.S. contribution. As chairman of a subcommittee that drafted the bill, he was among 336 House members who petitioned the President to take action over the ousting from the UN of the Nationalist Chinese government.

Lee Savold
NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT).—Lee Savold, 58, who held the British and European version of the world heavyweight championship during a ring career that included fights with Joe Louis and Billy Conn, died yesterday in Neptune, N.J., shortly after suffering a stroke.

Savold won title recognition on June 6, 1950, by knocking out Bruce Woodcock in London. He previously had met Woodcock in 1948 in a title fight but lost on a questionable low blow. He fought Joe Louis in 1951 and was knocked out in the sixth round.

His last fight was against Rocky Marciano in 1952, with Marciano winning a sixth-round knockout. Savold's other opponents included Buddy Baer, Lou Nova, Tami Mauriello and Joe Baksi.

Savold, whose real name was Lee Hulver, was born in Canby, Mich.

Dr. Richard Schueller
NEW YORK, May 15 (AP).—Richard Schueller, a statesman and educator who fled the Nazis in 1938 by climbing a mountain at the age of 68, died yesterday in Washington at the age of 101. He moved there from New York three years ago.

Dr. Schueller taught economics at New York's New School for Social Research from 1940 to his retirement in 1952.

He fled his native Austria when he became alarmed by Gestapo activities there by scaling a mountain to cross into Italy.

In 40 years of service in the Austrian Foreign Ministry before his escape, Dr. Schueller established an international reputation as a negotiator and scholar.

A member of the Austrian treaty delegation after World War I, he later was president of the League of Nations and chairman of the league's Wheat Committee.

Gen. Michael Galazka
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15 (AP).—Michael Galazka, 78, of Ludlow, Mass., a retired general of the army of Poland, died yesterday at a hospital here.

Gen. Galazka had lived in the United States since 1954. His wife, the Rev. Helen Macgregor Galazka, is minister of the United Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland in Ludlow.



AFTER TANANARIVE RIOTING—Burned out trucks and other debris in a street in the Malagasy Republic's capital after a weekend of rioting and student protests.

Obituaries

Alexander Korneychuk, Soviet Playwright

MOSCOW, May 15 (AP).—Alexander Y. Korneychuk, 67, a major Soviet playwright and literary ideologist, died yesterday after a "grave and prolonged illness," Tass reported today.

A leading proponent of Soviet realism, Mr. Korneychuk was awarded five Stalin Prizes and five Orders of Lenin for his work as a writer and government figure.

In announcing his death in the name of the Soviet government and the Communist party's Central Committee, the official news agency praised Mr. Korneychuk as an "outstanding playwright, statesman and public figure."

Ukrainian by birth, he had held the powerful post of secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union since 1959, a position that required him to control Soviet literary trends according to Kremlin dictates.

Mr. Korneychuk had been a member of the party's Central Committee since 1952 and chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (parliament) since 1959.

Author of more than 25 plays and novels, he was celebrated for his heroic tragedies and lyrical dramas.

"The fiery, freedom-loving cosacks, the loyalty of the masses to their leaders and their country," one Soviet reviewer wrote, "the battle scenes, comic interludes and melodramatic effects are all blended by the playwright into a stirring and dynamic spectacle of strong, patriotic spirit."

Mr. Korneychuk was a frequent member of Soviet delegations abroad and headed an official delegation to the United States in 1960.

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Gen. Galazka had lived in the United States since 1954. His wife, the Rev. Helen Macgregor Galazka, is minister of the United Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland in Ludlow.

Gen. Galazka was born in the Tatras Mountains of Poland and joined the Polish Army in 1914. He rose to the rank of general in 1943 while serving with the Free Polish Army in Palestine.

Gen. Galazka fled Poland when it fell to Germany in 1939 and made his way to England. He met and married his wife there in 1941.

While in England, he helped form the Free Polish Army. He worked for the American Optical Co. in Southbridge, Mass., from 1954 to his retirement in 1959.

Louis Novraz
GENEVA, May 15 (AP).—The death was announced today of Geneva helmsman Louis Novraz, 70, who won and lost an Olympic Gold Medal before the war and took the Silver Medal in the Olympic 5.5-meter yachting event at Acapulco in 1968 at the age of 68.

Competing in regattas since 1914, Mr. Novraz chalked up more than 1,800 victories in official yachting meets and became the first non-American to win the One-Ton Cup, in 1953.

He won the European championship in the six-meter boat class the same year, took the world title in the 5.5-meter class in 1961 and the European title of the same category in 1968.

Mr. Novraz won the Olympic regatta at Kiel, West Germany, in 1936 but was subsequently disqualified and had to give up his Gold Medal on charges of professionalism which he insisted were unfounded.

An architect turned businessman, Mr. Novraz was virtually rehabilitated and regained Olympic amateur status in 1961, but the Kiel Olympic title and Gold Medal were never returned to him.

He narrowly failed in his bid for another, undisputed, Gold Medal at the 1968 Olympics when he finished second behind the winning crew of the Sundeln brothers, of Sweden.

Frantisek M. Bartos
PRAGUE, May 15 (AP).—Frantisek M. Bartos, 63, described by his colleagues as "one of the greatest historians of recent times," died in Prague last week.

Prof. Bartos was a corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society in London, of the Medieval Academy of America and until his retirement in 1960 professor of history at the Prague Protestant Theological Comenius Faculty.

Prof. Bartos was a member of the Czech Academy of Sciences and Art before World War II. Probably because of his theological connections he was not elected to the postwar Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

He specialized in the history of the Hussite movement. His greatest work is the trilogy "Hussite Revolution," the last volume of which was published in 1966.

Soviet Customs Said to Bar Book Of Jewish Prayer
MOSCOW, May 15 (Reuters).—Soviet customs authorities reportedly refused today to allow into Russia a Jewish prayer book signed by British Prime Minister Edward Heath and 200 members of Parliament.

The father of the boy to whom it was sent here, Vladimir Slepak, a scientist, said it was meant as a gift for his 13-year-old son Leonid, who celebrated his bar mitzvah last Saturday.

The book was sent by Greville Jenner, an MP and secretary of the British Parliamentary Committee for the Relief of Soviet Jewry. It arrived as air cargo on Friday.

Mr. Slepak said he showed airport customs officials today the signatures inside the book and was then told, after a two-hour wait, that it would not be allowed in.

According to Mr. Jenner, Mr. Slepak is a distinguished scientist who was fired from his job when he applied for visas for the family to emigrate to Israel, six months ago. "He is now sharpening pencils in a drawing office," Mr. Jenner said.

Advertising Men Warned by Pope
VATICAN CITY, May 15 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI told advertising men today to beware of exploiting the lower instincts of man, to tell the truth and to avoid "corrupting" hedonism.

The Pontiff told a delegation from the Top European Advertising Media that he considers advertising to be an enormous power in modern society, but one which can degrade men if improperly handled.

Delegates from 16 newspapers in Italy, France, West Germany, Britain and Sweden have been taking part in the Rome congress of TEAM, their joint advertising organization.

Turkish Minister of Defense Is Asked to Form Government

ANKARA, May 15 (Reuters).—Turkey's President Cevdet Sunay today asked Defense Minister Faruk Melen, acting premier for the past month, to form a new government.

Mr. Melen, 66, told reporters after his designation that he would form a government above party politics, as was stipulated in a military ultimatum in March last year which toppled the government of Premier Suleyman Demirel.

Mr. Demirel's successor, Nihat Erim, resigned on April 17, and Mr. Melen became acting prime minister.

President Sunay first called in Suiat Hayri Ugruplu, an independent senator and political moderate, to form a new cabinet. But in an unprecedented move on Saturday he rejected Mr. Ugruplu's cabinet, drawn from the four main political parties, and Mr. Ugruplu abandoned his task.

The president's move apparently stemmed from the top generals' concern, following a resurgence of leftist terrorism in Turkey, that the country is not yet ready for a return to more normal parliamentary life.

President Sunay said in his rejection of Mr. Ugruplu's proposed cabinet that it did not conform to the military's demand for a strong reformist government able to insure internal security.

He said it was also not in accordance with the country's current situation.

Mr. Melen told reporters today his government's main aim would be to complete measures to suppress political extremism and also implement economic, cultural and social reforms.

Mr. Erim's 13-month government had the same aim, but after recurrent political crises in which he several times offered his resignation, he finally stepped down when the major parties refused him decree powers to enact tougher security and the reforms demanded by the military.

His resignation coincided with a resurgence of activity by the leftist "Turkish People's Liberation Army" in which three Western radar technicians were kidnapped and killed, a Turkish soldier hijacked to Bulgaria and the country's fifth-ranking general shot and wounded in Ankara.

Armed Forces Alert
The country's armed forces are still on the alert. Strict security precautions and a six-hour night curfew are in force in Ankara following the execution ten days ago of the first three "Liberation Army" members sentenced to death by martial-law courts.

With further reprisal acts by the "Liberation Army" possible, Mr. Melen will necessarily make internal security one of the main preoccupations of his government's early days.

Speaking to reporters today, Mr. Melen made no reference to expectations that a new government will prepare the country for general elections next year, did at one point refer to a "tender administration" as a slogan.

Mr. Melen, a member of the small National Reliance party, had been defense minister since March last year and was finance minister from 1965.

His position as defense minister placed him close to the group who continue to play an backstage role in Turkey's affairs. He is likely to gain additional acceptance from political parties.

Bomb Wound Judge's Wife In Germany
KARLSRUHE, W. Ger., May 15 (UPI).—A bomb exploded in a car by a federal judge today as the judge's wife switched ignition.

The judge's wife, Mrs. Margarete, 35, a severe injuries to her face and neck. She was taken to a hospital. The judge, who survived the explosion, which shivered the front of the car.

Police said that Judge Erim was involved in the investigation into the case of a band of leftist and known as the Baader-Meinhof Group.

"In view of this, there is no doubt about the responsibility for this case," a police spokesman said. The incident followed the explosion of two bombs in the city of Augsburg.

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Golden Pen Award
BRUSSELS, May 15 (AP).—The Congress of the International Federation of Newspaper Editors opened today with the election of the "Golden Pen" award to the French newspaper *Le Monde*. The award was given to the newspaper for its coverage of the Vietnam war.

China Invites Italy Team
ROME, May 15 (UPI).—The Italian government has invited the Chinese national table tennis team to visit China for a series of games, sports officials said today.

You are cordially invited to participate in a full week of American sports - sponsored on behalf of the American Hospital of Paris - by Bob Hope, Spiro Agnew, Brigitte Bardot, Billy Casper, Benny Goodman, Ramon Sota, Mireille Mathieu, Bob Hayes, Mme. Charles Robert Lachman, Catherine Deneuve, Jean Stenerud, John Mackey, Donald Swaelens, Bill Curry, Jean Garaialde, Donald Simon and many, many others.

LA SEMAINE SPORTIVE AMERICAINE A PARIS



BOB HOPE, America's favorite master of ceremonies, comes to Paris next week to head up the list of celebrities participating in "La Semaine Sportive Americaine a Paris." With him are **Remar Sutton**, coordinator of the People-to-People project, and **Sam Gruneisen** of the NFL Players Association, the two organizations sponsoring the Program.

At the end of the afternoon a tombola drawing will give a brand new Chrysler to the holder of the winning number.

Hope to M.C. Gala Soirée

Saturday evening, Bob Hope will cap the whole week's activities with a Gala Soirée at the Théâtre de la Musique. Headliners will include Benny Goodman and Mireille Mathieu. Like all of the other events, this will be open to the public, and ticket sales will benefit the American Hospital of Paris.

Tickets for the various events

Schedule of Sports Events Open to the Public.

Wednesday 24 May

5 h 30 p.m. Demonstration softball game. Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne. Free of charge.

Thursday 25 May

Men's Golf Benefit, Club de Golf de St-Germain. For tickets, use coupon below.
4:00 p.m. Touch football game. Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne. Free of charge.

Friday 26 May

Men's Golf Benefit Club de Golf de St-Germain. For tickets, use coupon below.

Saturday 27 May

2:00 p.m. Professional football and rugby games. Charléty Stadium. For tickets, use coupon below, or at gate.
8:30 p.m. Gala Show, Théâtre de la Musique. For tickets, use coupon below or at the box office.

ways (official airline for the week's activities).

90, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8.

Trans World Airlines, 101, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8.

First National City Bank, 60, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8.

American Chamber of Commerce, 21, Avenue George V, Paris 8.

Drugstores Publicis, Etoile, Rond Point, Odéon and Défense.

Harry's New York Bar, 5, Rue Daunou, Paris 1.

American Express, Automobile Club de l'Ile de France, 8, Place Vendôme, Paris 1.

USO, Champs Elysées.

The American Hospital of Paris, Neuilly.



BILLY CASPER, one of the many prominent golfers who will play in next week's golf Tournament at the Club de Golf de St-Germain. Local enthusiasts are invited to play, too.

LA SEMAINE SPORTIVE AMERICAINE A PARIS. 21, avenue George-V, 75-Paris 8°
Please send me tickets as indicated for the following events:

Golf Tournament, Club de Golf de St-Germain Thursday and Friday, 25-26 May.

Thursday	(15 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Friday	(15 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Both days	(25 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.

Football and Rugby Games, Charléty Stadium Saturday 27 May.

Tribune d'Honneur	(85 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Tribune "A"	(35 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Tribune "B"	(25 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Tribunes "C" and "D"	(15 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Standing room	(5 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.

(If you would like to give tickets to French or American school students, please indicate the number of tickets and name of the school.)

Gala Soirée with Bob Hope, Théâtre de la Musique Saturday 27 May.

Loges	(250 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Orchestra	(100 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Orchestra	(50 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.
Balcony	(25 francs)	_____ tickets.	Total _____ francs.

This order form should be sent to the address above, but please make cheques (barred) payable to: American Hospital of Paris. Your tickets will be sent to you by return mail.

Name _____

Address _____



JOHN MACKEY, BILL CURRY AND BOB HAYES get in a little practice in front of a prominent Parisian landmark. They'll star in next week's demonstration football match.

Ulster's Lingering Tragedy

When Prime Minister Heath transferred the rule of Northern Ireland from Stormont to Westminster, the action seemed to extract a good deal of the fervor behind the Irish Republican Army—both brands—from among the long embattled Ulster Catholics. But, typical of the bitter division in the North, what pleases the Catholics automatically displeases the Protestants. The IRA kept up its bloody work, regardless of the sentiment for a cease-fire of sorts, and the Protestants considered themselves unleashed. So the war has gone back to its origins: gang against gang, with the British Army in the middle again.

The continuing friction, in the smoky twilight of secretive attacks, may be even more difficult to resolve than the former confrontation between the army and the IRA. For while Lord Widgery's report on "bloody Sunday," when the paratroopers fired on the crowd in Londonderry, pleased very few in Northern Ireland, at least it was the result of an investigation in which testimony was received from those on the site of the event, and the antagonists were reasonably clearly defined, even if the precise circumstances were not. Now bomb blasts and shootings emerge from the fog of civil war, and only the dead and wounded can be tallied with any kind of accuracy.

Even the issues are obscured in this kind of struggle. The basic troubles over the secondary citizenship in Northern Ireland, imposed on the Catholics there, has been complicated and intensified by the conflict between those who want Ulster independent of the South and linked to the United King-

dom, as against those who want Ireland united and sovereign. Among the latter there are some who would accept it under a new Irish constitution, limiting the powers of the Catholic Church, and some who want a social revolution for all of Ireland. Nationalism, religion and ideology are mixed in a hot, complex brew—and no one can tell what ingredient of the mix inspired any particular gunfire, any one bomb.

And Northern Ireland today is still exemplifying the power of the act of terror to sow discord and fear. Each bullet and bomb evokes its own set of confused loyalties and hatreds. How many citizens of Northern Ireland would, if they could be polled with any degree of fairness, support the rationale behind a special terrorist deed, cannot be known. Rather, there is the set of emotions inspired by "them" and "us"—some feeling that the other side is capable of the worst, while our side is moved by the best.

The prognosis is not good. Some mutual exhaustion might at last rally the overwhelming majority of the Northern Irish against the terrorists, of whatever stamp, and permit reasonable discussion of the real issues within the normal political organization. Or the parliamentary framework might be broken, or bent, to allow some kind of national convention, in which each group would be represented, each argument set forth in words, instead of fire and death. Those who do not believe in either words or reason might abstain; those who recognize that their words and reasons will not convince a majority would attack. But it is worth trying.

Okinawa's Reversion

Few colonial renunciations in history have been wholly voluntary or altruistic, not even the celebrated American grant of independence to the Philippines, which owed much to the sugar lobby's interest in imposing tight quotas on Philippine shipments. Nevertheless, at this moment of bad conscience over Vietnam, Americans are entitled to take some pride in the enlightened self-interest that has brought about the return of Okinawa to Japan.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor gave the United States grounds for annexing Okinawa after Japan's defeat. The \$2 billion base structure, which later made Okinawa the key American military bastion in the Western Pacific, added to the Pentagon's reluctance to implement so soon the United States pledge of no territorial gains from World War II. This reluctance has been increased by the persistence of the Vietnam war, the projected American withdrawal from South Korea and the uncertainties surrounding American military facilities in Japan and Taiwan.

The Okinawa bases now will be subject to similar uncertainties. Under the Japan-United States security treaty, "prior consultation" with Japan now will be needed before the United States may launch military operations from Okinawa or make significant changes in the deployment of American troops there. Nuclear weapons stockpiled in Okinawa have had to be withdrawn. Pressure to reduce and perhaps, ultimately to close down or mothball the American installations is predictable, now that the United States has yielded its war-born rights of occupation.

But the State Department foresaw in the early 1960s that reversion would become a major issue in Japan as well as Okinawa and

a source of political turmoil. It argued that the political advantage of stabilizing Japan far exceeded the military risks in giving up control of Okinawa. Vietnam, however, delayed action until President Nixon in November, 1969, wisely overruled the Pentagon and pledged Okinawa's reversion to Premier Sato.

This agreement could easily have foundered in the disputes over textiles and other economic issues that later embittered relations and culminated in last year's three "Nixon shocks" to Japan. But despite the continuing strains over Mr. Nixon's unilateral policy moves on China, monetary reform and textile quotas, the reversion of Okinawa fortunately has not been delayed.

It is ironic now that many Okinawans, for economic and political reasons, are having second thoughts about the transfer from Washington's suzerainty to Tokyo's under the centralized system of Japanese prefectural administration. But it is unlikely that Okinawans would opt either for continued American control or independence, much as they might like greater autonomy and economic aid than they may receive as Japan's 47th province.

Ultimately, the American bases in Japan, including Okinawa, are likely to become untenable unless they are merged into a new security structure in the Western Pacific that reflects the evolving detente with China and Russia. But this is not for tomorrow. Meanwhile, the durability of the Japanese-American alliance, which is far more important than the bases themselves, has been reinforced by defusing a chronic issue in the politics of Japan and its relations with the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Red Cross and Hijacking

The Red Cross stands for the spirit of aid and mercy. It has performed excellent work in the Middle East, particularly in assisting refugees. It cannot but be a matter for regret, therefore, that the Israeli action put it in a false position. Its position was that of intermediary.

At the very least the Red Cross may now find it harder to perform its duties in Israel. And in any future incident of this kind, though no situation is exactly parallel, it may be unable to play any part at all.

The sad fact is that in this case, through no fault of its own, the Red Cross was hurt. The Israelis were determined to prevent the hijackers having their way and took whatever counteraction they could in the circumstances. Where the lives of so many people are at stake, and they are being threatened at gunpoint, there is hardly room for fine moral distinctions to be drawn.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 16, 1897

PARIS.—There are 200,000 post offices in all the countries of the world enjoying organized facilities of correspondence, and of this number 70,000 are in the United States. The United States sells in a year 2,000,000,000 two-cent stamps, which is equivalent to 1,000,000,000 letters sent through the mails in a year. In addition the U.S. sells 600,000 one-cent stamps, 12,000,000 three-cent stamps, 20,000,000 four-cent stamps and 50,000,000 five-cent stamps.

Fifty Years Ago

May 16, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Supreme Court has held the Federal Child Labor Law to be unconstitutional, in a decision handed down today and read by Chief Justice Taft. The case came to the Supreme Court on appeal from North Carolina. This decision ends the second attempt of Congress to put an end to child labor, especially in the South, this time by placing a tax of 10% on factories employing children under fourteen years of age. A cotton mill in North Carolina contested.



Round or Flat—LBJ Taught It

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The moral basis for the exercise of power in a democracy is a complicated business. Ambition and principle are so often confused. But the premise of allowing a man to hold power is at least that he remain conscious of its sources, its purpose and its limits.

Those are some implicit themes of a remarkable new book, "A Political Education," by Harry C. McPherson Jr. The author was a lawyer for Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and later special counsel in the White House. His book is not just another memoir. While Harry McPherson worked in the Senate, he used to spend an evening now and then in an experimental modern dance class. Like the others there, he would improvise some movement to express a feeling or an idea. The teacher remembers him as enthusiastic and original. Brave, too.

Which is to say that he was always a little different from other young lawyers involved in politics. He was in the middle of power, and fascinated with it, but he kept his distance. He knew there were other things in life.

His detachment, and his ability to look into his own feelings, have enabled him to write such an unusual book about power in Washington. It is not about the wonders that the author achieved while in, or that a hero did. There are no heroes in white hats. It is a book about the mixture of motive and character of the men and the dedicated, that makes things happen in politics.

'No Kidding'

He was fresh from law school in Texas when he went to work for Senator Johnson, and McPherson makes no secret of his naivete. It took him four years to realize that Robert Kerr of Oklahoma was the most powerful man in the Senate. He confided that thought to his fellow-employee, Bobby Baker: "Bobby looked at me as if I had just discovered the force of gravity. 'No kidding,' he said."

Again and again he found things more complicated than they looked from outside. Richard Russell of Georgia, that liberal bete noire, warned majority leader Johnson to adjourn the Senate one night in 1958 lest it pass an anti-Supreme Court bill that Russell supported. In 1967, when McPherson was going off to see Vietnam, Senator Russell told him:

"Look into that free-fire zone business. I don't like the sound of it. The Vietnamese people are animists. They feel very deeply about the land where their ancestors are buried. I suspect

we're alienating them by moving them away from their homes, even if it's for their own safety. I know how Georgia people feel about that."

There are many fresh insights into people and processes, but the most fascinating subject is, inevitably, Lyndon Johnson. McPherson does what really ought to be done now: He reminds us of the Johnson who worked wonders, who amazed us as a force of nature, until he was destroyed by Vietnam and by his own faults of character.

Either Way

There was a story that Senator Johnson used to tell about a schoolteacher looking for a job in Texas during the depression. A rancher on the school board asked him, "How do you teach, Mr. Johnson?" He said he taught the world round or flat? The teacher looked for some hint of the desired answer, finding none, he finally said: "I can teach it either way." And so McPherson says of Lyndon Johnson, talking to different people different ways to get what he wanted.

"He could teach it round or flat, but the important thing was he taught it." When the Civil Rights Bill of 1967 was debated, McPherson overheard Senator Johnson tell liberal Paul Douglas of Illinois, "If we're going to have any civil rights bill at all, we've got to be reasonable about this jury trial amendment." Five

minutes later he told Sam Ervin of North Carolina to "be ready to take up the Nigra bill again" that afternoon. Round or flat. Underneath all the maneuvering and squeezing Lyndon Johnson had real beliefs: in the Supreme Court as an institution, in help for the poor. He had roots deep in the American past and present, and he never lost touch with human beings.

McPherson discusses but understandably does not dwell on Johnson's flaws. Vietnam brought out the worst—his despatchness, his passion for secrecy, his over-whelming ego. His dislike for the bearers of bad news. But even on Vietnam there is something to be said for Lyndon Johnson: In the end he had the courage to recognize that his policy had failed and changed it. He put the country's peace ahead of his own pride.

Harry McPherson believes that the sense of what the country wanted was what finally moved the President, more than the words of particular advisers. His old friends in Congress gave him the message that the country was turning against the war. And he listened. That is the book's ultimate lesson: about power and legitimacy. It could hardly be more timely.

(Editor's Note: This column was written before Mr. Lewis left to visit North Vietnam.)

U.S. in Vietnam: 'End of a Dream'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—André Fontaine, editor in chief of *Le Monde* and a highly respected writer on foreign affairs, has just written a pair of articles for his newspaper that should be made required reading for every American and particularly those now running the country.

Fairly, with a cool eye, Mr. Fontaine tries to explain how things have gotten where they are in Vietnam. It is a step-by-step appraisal of events by a Frenchman who knows his own country's role in the Indochinese tragedy. For once, one can read about Vietnam without advocacy, without blatant hawkishness or dovishness; the tone is one of wonder, bewilderment even, of a man, sympathetic to the United States, suddenly aware that his friends have a fatal flaw.

These are not articles designed to encourage. Rather, every line, every paragraph expresses the discouragement of a European who has learned to expect more

from abroad. For Mr. Fontaine, the world is witnessing a kind of moral, if not physical, harakiri, as the United States "persists in its error to a degree that the ancients would have called diabolical."

Many, he adds, are rejoicing over the debacle. But what is sadder "than the end of a dream?" The United States, "which for the world's poor and miserable was for generations the country of freedom," has "lost its greatest title: that of the champion of the right of self-determination."

"It now appears," he writes, "that an epoch has ended; the one during which the United States could impose its will wherever it wanted. In order to save a country that exists, thanks only to America, the United States has reversed its European policy, demolished its finances, devalued the dollar, borne silent witness in 1967, without reacting, in spite of its commitments, to the Egyptian challenge against Israel, and allowed Pakistan to be crushed in 1971, without moving, in spite of an alliance."

In short, Mr. Fontaine writes, Vietnam has been "the white whale that the United States has pursued all these years, not really knowing why and mindless to the destruction of the chase."

These words, from a leading European opinion maker and a man not usually given to hyperbole bear careful consideration. Americans are too torn over Vietnam to be impartial; too involved in the global effort to see the war played out on the American role and image. It is precisely this kind of analysis that Mr. Fontaine has attempted to provide.

What Error?

What then is the error in which the United States perseveres so diabolically according to this Frenchman?

"In effect, Vietnamese nationalism only distinguishes itself from other third-world liberation movements, notably in Asia, because the Communists have, from before the war, occupied a predominant place. But the Americans, always ready to give their support to other nationalist movements, which have similar methods and objectives... did not care to see in what was then called the Viet Minh anything but the Communist nature."

This error, Mr. Fontaine writes, persisted even after it became apparent that there was not one world Communist movement, and that the domino theory of an eventual Communist takeover in all of Southeast Asia was fallacious.

This error, he says, led to the first U.S. decision involving Vietnam, which was a secret agreement with the French to train and arm the Saigon army and

Bernard Levin From London:

For If the Pencillers
Force Their Union to
Carry Out Their Wishes,
May Not Those Dockers
And Railwaymen...
Also Get the Message?

LONDON.—Some time ago, I reported here the curious—and for Britain then unprecedented—fact that newspapers were themselves signing in the news. Newspaper economics were being widely discussed, management was being criticized, the role of the newspaper in a television world was in the forefront of the argument, and, very gradually and cautiously, like a man who has grown up believing something to be fatal and has discovered late in life that it is widely recommended by eminent physicians as an aid to health, the papers themselves were putting a toe in the water, and even enjoying the experience.

Well, now a further development has occurred: Journalists themselves are in the news. Not in the old way, which would insure that if the reporter from the Daily Mirror, covering a faraway war, should send back a dispatch about a large-scale massacre that it happened to stumble on, the paper would run the story under a banner headline reading "Savarn Reporter Shot At." No, journalists at the moment are in the middle of the most genuinely important news story on the domestic front in Britain, and some idea of the seriousness with which they are taking their position may be gained from the unheard-of fact that they are writing letters to the papers.

The subject is the Industrial Relations Act, the Conservatives' measure which is making headlines because of the showdown with two big unions (the dockers and the railwaymen) that the government is having under the legislation's provisions. But the controversial act of Parliament is also making headlines, though smaller ones and further down the page.

One of the things the act sets up is a register of unions. Registration is voluntary on the part of each union, but great advan-

tages accrue to unions which are registered (tax concessions, for instance, and—most important—protection from which danger of civil lawsuits on a part of employers hurt by industrial action), and concerning disadvantages fall upon the unions which exercise their right to refuse to register. The TUC (central body of the union movement in Britain) demanded that its affiliated unions (that is, most all unions here) should register, though the TUC has powers, or at any rate once it would have dared to exercise to punish those which disobeyed as a substantial number have.

Now the National Union of Journalists also had to decide whether to register under the act. Before the crucial annual conference, at which the delegates were to vote on this issue, a union's executive balloted its five members on the question and the result was an overwhelming (two-to-one) vote for registration. What is more, the portion of the total membership who took the trouble to vote was by British union-voting standards astronomically large: instead of the 7 or 8 percent who normally vote in union matters here, nearly 40 percent of the journalists sent back their ballot paper marked.

Then the union's conference met and ignored the ballot. They voted instead for staying off it. Unhappy. Letters to the press from journalists, reports in the papers, news columns, press meetings by journalists, demands for a specially convened conference to reverse the decision. More uproar. More letters. Mail news reports. Suddenly, the NUJ (one of the gentlest, least militant of unions, which, as always, shrunk from the center of the stage) is in the thick of the battle, and of a battle as controversial and embittered as the one over the government's industrial legislation.

Hopless Position

The union has attempted to defend the action taken by conference, but it is in a hopeless position as the conference has overruled the decision to opt the ballot's decision and ignored as calmly as was the lot itself. But for what, it is worth (not much), the argument is that in the first place, union's rules were not broken as the ballot was only advisory, not binding, and in the second place members who felt that the NUJ should be registered should have bothered to show up at the branch meetings with the delegates were being marked.

It will not do, and the NUJ is at present in the midst of upheaval that may yet demonstrate that it will not do. The union's rules—and two can play at rule-enforcement—one-third of the branches is on a special conference it is held. As I write, the fight has almost been reached, and sure to be shortly. And the present mood among the nationalists, the conference delegates would have to have nerves of steel to flout the will of the rank-and-file again.

And here we may see relevance of the journalists' situation to that of the mighty industrial unions. For if the dockers force their union to carry out their wishes, may not those dockers and railwaymen—and miners and shipbuilders and truckers and others—who do agree with the attitude of militant leaders to the Industrial Relations Act also get the message? It would be strange indeed if the NUJ, of all bodies should turn out to be the one that led the way to acceptance of the new law.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chances of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed in their initials, but preference will be given to those who signed and bearing the complete address.

The Nice Thing to Do: Curtsy

By Hobe Dorsey

RIS, May 15 (UPI)—To curtsy or not to curtsy—that was the question today as Queen Elizabeth II landed in Paris for a five-day state visit.

The answer, as given this afternoon by her majesty's protocol officer, "Don't worry. It's the nice thing to do," and he added, "but we leave it up to you."

Curtsy, the nice thing to do, was to curtsy, if ever there was a time. The queen, it was obvious, had to curtsy to Prince Philip.

A big question came up this afternoon as the queen, in a demure and fairly recent image, met the press at an official reception. "The queen," a spokesman said, "likes to meet the press in a civilized manner and of bumping into them."

The queen was held at the Tri-Continental Hotel, a suitably old-fashioned place with potted plants and pink hydrangeas. It was also convenient as the queen, Prince Philip, and the queen's mother, the Queen Mother, were staying at the Grand Tri-Continental, recently renamed to former splendor.

The queen was wearing a white dress with a wide white collar, a wide white belt, and a wide white skirt. She was also wearing a wide white hat and a wide white veil.

Her jewelry was a wide white necklace, a wide white bracelet, and a wide white earring. She was also wearing a wide white ring and a wide white watch.

Small Talk
The queen and Prince Philip were formally and individually introduced to the press and then walked into a large salon.

where drinks were served. There they traded small talk with the journalists—about the weather mostly.

At noon today, the queen and royal party had been greeted at the gateway of their VC-10 at Orly Airport by President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou, the British ambassador, Sir Christopher Soames, and Lady Soames, and other officials. Despite a chilly wind, the queen, who is reported as having said that the "weather is always exceptional," was very spring-like in a brown coat and printed white and brown silk dress by one of her favorite designers, Hardy Amies. Her big hat, swept up to one side, was flatteringly lined with white. Next to Mrs. Pompidou, in Dior's apricot coat and dress, the queen passed the first fashion test with honors.

This is the second time that Queen Elizabeth has paid an official visit to France—she was here on a state visit in 1957. This year's trip is a break in protocol as she is not supposed to visit the same foreign country twice. But with an enlarged Common Market on the horizon, the rule was broken. Despite the festivities planned for the next few days, the tone of the visit will not be as light and carefree as during her 1957 visit, which was one big fiesta.

Fifteen years ago, the queen was younger and the world was happier. And although the French are trying to recapture the unapproachable, one can hear the sound of the cash register behind the "Vive la Reine."

There is even a British historian, Paul Johnson (former editor of the New Statesman), who records as representing the queen's

Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing curtsies to Queen Elizabeth II at the state dinner at the Grand Tri-Continental. At left is Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. At right, Mrs. Georges Pompidou and Prince Philip.



visit to France. In an interview on the BBC, Mr. Johnson said: "Mr. Edward Heath, who is determined to get this country into the European Common Market... is subjecting her to this experience of going to Europe as a kind of traveling saleswoman, if I may put it that way."

The Accent

Brutal as it may sound, there is no doubt that the official speeches put the accent on the practical, non-nonsense aspect of this trip. The queen began her speech at a state banquet at Versailles tonight by saying: "To be in France again has filled my heart with happiness and a spirit of hope that both our countries can now contemplate the prospect of working together in the partnership of Europe."

Napoleon once called England "a nation of shopkeepers"—and

Paris shopkeepers were not going to be caught short. As the queen rides down the Faubourg Saint-Honoré tomorrow, she may be startled not only by the 330 portraits of herself in the windows but also by the 100 Bond Street merchants, complete with bowler hats and umbrellas. They are all guests of their Faubourg colleagues. She will also be sprayed with rose petals—paper ones but scented by the best perfumers in France. As the newspaper Le Monde wryly noted, the gesture will cost 10 francs for each 100 grams, roughly the price of good fine grass—but then, this grass would make terrible confetti.

Two Receptions

Nevertheless, this state visit is raising considerable commotion in the Paris *haut monde*. The courtesies have been working day and night for the two big recep-

tions—1,000 people at Versailles tonight and 1,200 at a British Embassy ball Thursday. As all this is white-hot, there is not a pair of tails for rent anywhere in Paris tonight.

As the queen loves horses, French officials are giving her a special demonstration of Saumur's famous cavalry school, le Cadre Noir, at the Champ de Mars tomorrow night. On Thursday, she will go to the races at Longchamp and will present a new cup, the Queen Elizabeth II cup, to the winner of the second race.

The queen and Prince Philip will also be given another break when they go south on Wednesday where they will meet their son, Prince Charles. But the party will split. The queen is to visit Les Baux, while Prince Philip and Prince Charles wander off to the Camargue.

BBC Productions Dominate Emmy Awards Ceremonies

HOLLYWOOD, May 15 (UPI)—Actress Glenda Jackson and the British Broadcasting Corp. won major Emmy awards in a ceremony here last night.

Miss Jackson, in the title role of the BBC series "Elizabeth R," dominated the women's drama awards.

She won an Emmy for best dramatic actress in a series and another for the best single dramatic performance as the dying Elizabeth in "Shadow in the Sun," last play of the BBC series.

British actress Julie Andrews accepted both awards for her Miss Jackson is currently working in England and could not attend the ceremony.

Australian actor Keith Michell won an Emmy for the best single dramatic performance as Henry VIII, betrayed by his fifth wife, Catherine Howard, in the BBC series "The Six Wives of Henry the Eighth."

"Elizabeth R" also won awards as the most outstanding dramatic series and the outstanding new series, in an evening which often appeared to be developing into a running tribute to the BBC.

Other BBC productions honored were "The Search for the Nile," best documentary drama, and "The Snow Goose," a co-production with Universal Studios.

British actress Jenny Agutter won the award for best supporting actress for "The Snow Goose."

"All in the Family," an American comedy series based on the BBC series "Till Death Do Us Part," was the top U.S. entry, winning six awards.

Emmys went to two of its stars as best performers in a comedy series—father Carroll O'Connor, mother Jean Stapleton. Miss Stapleton also won last year. Sally Struthers, who plays the daughter, was named best comedy supporting actress.

The show itself took the Emmy for outstanding comedy series for the second straight year. John Rich received the best director award for the series, and Burt Styler the outstanding comedy writer award.

Presentation by Chimp

The Emmy program, organized by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, included one award presented by an animal.

The Chimp Buttons, from the

series "Me and the Chimp," presented the award for the best talk show. Buttons opened the envelope by snatching off the seal and ripping the envelope in half.

Comedienne Carol Burnett accepted the award for talk show host Dick Cavett, who is threatened with cancellation of his nightly show because of low ratings.

The award for best dramatic actor in a series went to Peter Falk for the American detective series "Columbo."

Carol Burnett received the variety award for her "Carol Burnett Show."

Old Master Drawings To Be Shown in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—For the first time, 118 old master drawings from Christ Church College at Oxford, England, will be lent abroad. They will be shown in the United States.

The exhibition will include works by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Michelangelo, Dürer, Holbein, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens and others.

The exhibition will open at Washington's National Gallery Sept. 10 and later will be shown in Philadelphia, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

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Festivals of the Arts, Including a Few Olympic Specials

RIS, May 15 (UPI)—The Olympic Games will have cultural counterparts this year in Munich, Augsburg, Kiel, and Salzburg. The already long list of European music and activities, following is a summary of festival programs, concentrating on those beginning in July and August and supplementing lists published in the International Herald Tribune on May 14 and 21.

Salzburg (June 9-18): Two operas at George Sand's chateau in central France, with the opera, Arthur Grimshaw, Alois, and Pierre Fournier.

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Rafael Kubelick

Augsburg

Comédie Française pays its first visit to Augsburg with the Oedipus plays of Sophocles and Shakespeare's "Richard III." The huge courtyard of the Palais des Papes will also have a dance version of "Antigone" with music by Mikis Theodorakis and choreography by Claude Lelouch and Michel Van Haute, and Jean Van Haute, and Charles Bayer reach back to 1561 for the "Chronique Fabuleuse du Ballet Comique de la Reine." Otherwise, the festival will resound with new and old music and theater, presented by as long a roster of performers as space will permit. (Bureau de Festival, 84-Avignon, France.)

Orange (July 16-22): Three

Salon-de-Provence (July 25-31): This week under bany Provençal songs offers Manitas de Plata, Chiffra and the Menuhins. (Festival de Salon-de-Provence, Jean Darnel, 47 Rue Guersant, Paris 17.)

Prades (July 25-Aug. 9): Casuals is not here this year, but those who are include the Bulgarian Quartet, Pierre Fournier and Jean Fonda, Alexis Weissenberg, the Menuhins, the Mozart Chamber Orchestra and Robert and Gabry Casadesu. (Festival de Prades, Boite Postale 2, 66-Prades, France.)

Munich (Aug. 1-Sept. 10): The Olympic Games have their cultural counterpart here (and in Augsburg and Kiel, which see). The annual opera festival offers the world premieres of "Sinn Jjong" by Isang Yun and "Lebensregeln" by Gerhard Wimmer as well as staples from the Bavarian State Opera repertoire. The long list of visitors includes La Scala, the Sadler's Wells Opera, the Negro Ensemble Company, the Grotowski Theater Laboratory of Wrocław, the Moscow Puppet Theater, the Berliner Ensemble, the Vienna, Berlin and Moscow Philharmonies, the NKE Orchestra of Tokyo and the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra and so on. (Chaparral State Opera, Munich, for opera, and West German tourist offices in various cities for the full cultural program.)

Santander (Aug. 1-31): The usual lineup of Spanish dance, music and theater ensembles is on hand. (International Festival of Music and Dance, Plaza de Velarde, Santander, Spain.)

Augsburg (Aug. 15-Sept. 10): The municipal opera has the

star-studded performances in the magnificent Roman theater make up this year's program—Beethoven's Mass with the Orchestra de Paris and the New Philharmonia Chorus under Carlo Maria Giulini, "Il Trovatore" with Montserrat Caballé, and "The Demonstration of Faust" with Régine Crespin, Helge Brühlhoff and Roger Soyer, and Georges Prétre conducting. (Hôtel de Ville, Place Georges-Clemenceau, Orange, France.)

Festival Festival de Paris (July 17-Sept. 18): The Orchestre de Paris under Daniel Barenboim and Theodor Guschlbauer, Musica Reservata of Canada, the Festival Singers of Canada, the Domchor and Orchestra of Bremen, Arthur Grumiaux, Rafael Fuyana and many others will help to brighten the summer holidays in Paris, performing in various churches and historic sites in the capital. (4 Rue des Prêtres-Saint-Séverin, Paris 5.)

Cambridge (July 20-Aug. 4): The Hallé Orchestra, the English Folk Dance and Song Society, the Alburn Quartet, Janet Baker, John Ogden and others perform in various sites in Cambridge and in the Ely Cathedral. (Cambridge Festival Association, Cambridge, England.)

Bayreuth (July 21-Aug. 24): The main event this year is a new production of "Tannhäuser," staged by Günter Friedrich, designed by Jürgen Rose and conducted by Erich Leinsdorf. Silvio Varviso conducts "Lohengrin," Eugen Jochum "Parsifal" and Horst

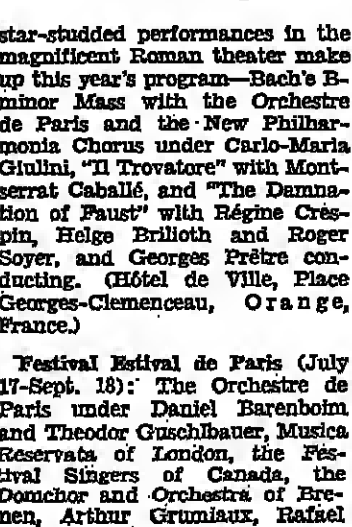
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Jerry Grotowski

Munich

Stein the "Ring" cycle. (Richard Wagner Festspiele, 8580 Bayreuth 2, West Germany.)

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Rafael Kubelick

Augsburg

Comédie Française pays its first visit to Augsburg with the Oedipus plays of Sophocles and Shakespeare's "Richard III." The huge courtyard of the Palais des Papes will also have a dance version of "Antigone" with music by Mikis Theodorakis and choreography by Claude Lelouch and Michel Van Haute, and Jean Van Haute, and Charles Bayer reach back to 1561 for the "Chronique Fabuleuse du Ballet Comique de la Reine." Otherwise, the festival will resound with new and old music and theater, presented by as long a roster of performers as space will permit. (Bureau de Festival, 84-Avignon, France.)

Orange (July 16-22): Three

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Festival Festival de Paris (July 17-Sept. 18): The Orchestre de Paris under Daniel Barenboim and Theodor Guschlbauer, Musica Reservata of Canada, the Festival Singers of Canada, the Domchor and Orchestra of Bremen, Arthur Grumiaux, Rafael Fuyana and many others will help to brighten the summer holidays in Paris, performing in various churches and historic sites in the capital. (4 Rue des Prêtres-Saint-Séverin, Paris 5.)

Cambridge (July 20-Aug. 4): The Hallé Orchestra, the English Folk Dance and Song Society, the Alburn Quartet, Janet Baker, John Ogden and others perform in various sites in Cambridge and in the Ely Cathedral. (Cambridge Festival Association, Cambridge, England.)

Bayreuth (July 21-Aug. 24): The main event this year is a new production of "Tannhäuser," staged by Günter Friedrich, designed by Jürgen Rose and conducted by Erich Leinsdorf. Silvio Varviso conducts "Lohengrin," Eugen Jochum "Parsifal" and Horst

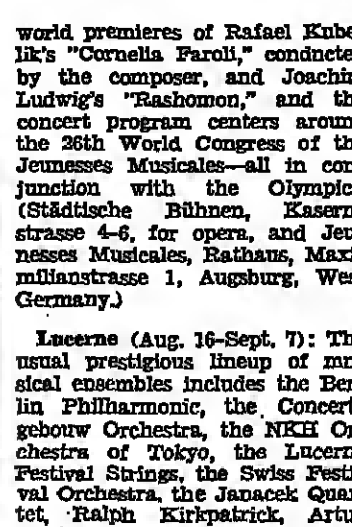
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کتابخانه اسلامی

Small Nations Resist U.S. Move in OECD

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT)—Small nations are resisting an American move to bring the OECD ministerial meeting in Paris to the United States, a move that would give the United States a more prominent role in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

W Bank in U.K. Link to Brazil

NEW YORK, May 15 (UPI)—The London-based Western Bank today announced the opening of a new branch in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as part of a long-term plan to expand its operations in Latin America.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Said to Plan Wankel Car

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency says General Motors plans to produce a limited number of cars using the Wankel rotary engine. GM has maintained it has still not made any decision, although many industry observers have been predicting a Wankel-powered Vega 1974.

An indication of GM's plans is given in the EPA's report rejecting appeals for more time on 1975 pollution standards.

The report says GM is the "only major manufacturer with plans to produce limited numbers of rotary-engined vehicles by 1975."

Nissan Eyes Production in Ireland

Nissan Motor Co., the second largest Japanese automaker, says it plans to assemble passenger cars and trucks in Ireland. Nissan officials say details of the plan are yet to be worked out with unnamed Irish interests when one of their executives visits Ireland on June 8.

Nissan hopes to assemble compact passenger cars and one-ton trucks initially, the officials say. They add that the reason Nissan has selected Ireland is because of cheaper labor costs there and because Ireland is expected to join the European Economic Community next January.

Officials say if sales in Ireland are successful, the officials add.

Toshiba Claims New Color TV Tube

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) claims it has developed a color television tube capable of transmitting images about four times as clear as conventional pickup tubes. Toshiba officials say the tube, named "Chalimoon," is made with cadmium selenide, a highly photo-sensitive electronic compound for turning light into electric pulses. The tube will make color television cameras smaller, lighter and more portable because it is about half the size of conventional tubes, they say.

Toshiba plans to produce and market the tube later this year. It will be priced at about 300,000 yen, about 50 percent lower than prices for a similar product produced by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. under license from Philips Co., of the Netherlands.

Japanese Group Gets EVR System

A Japanese group has acquired rights to exploit the Electronic Video Recording (EVR) system worldwide, a spokesman for the EVR partnership reports in London. The Japanese group consists of Hitachi Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Co., Mainichi Broadcasting System and Teijin Ltd. The EVR partnership consists of Imperial Chemical Industries, of Britain, and Ciba-Geigy of Switzerland. The spokesman says the Japanese group is to establish a processing plant in Japan for film cassettes used in the EVR system. The cassettes currently are being shipped to Japan from England.

Rail Says Year Has Started Well

Malcolm Horsman, chairman of Rail International Ltd., told the annual meeting that "the current year for your company has started well" and that he is looking forward to a "very successful 1972." Rail, an international trading company, is well on the way to acquiring majority control of quoted companies in Holland and France, Mr. Horsman said. He said Rail also intends to seek as early as possible a quotation for the purely Swiss part of Neptun Transport and Schiffahrts AG. Rail acquired a 53 percent interest in Neptun, a major transportation group operating on the Rhine River, earlier this year. "I consider that this strategy for Europe, coupled with a similar sort of penetration into Japan and possibly New Zealand, as your company's main objectives for 1972," Mr. Horsman told shareholders.

France Plans Reforms for Stock Market

PARIS, May 15 (AP)—Measures aimed at making the French Bourse the most important on the Continent were announced today by Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. At the same time, as if to high the competitive muscle France exercises, the minister reported a sharp rise in the nation's exports and a big surplus in its April trade balance.

He said the highly technical stock market reforms, expected to come into force by the end of the year, were designed to meet the competition from the City in London when Britain becomes a member of the Common Market and catapult Paris to a position of predominance on the Continent.

Some industry sources described the goal as ambitious but attainable. They said the measures, whose broad outlines were already known, were a step in the right direction in broadening the Paris market and making it more flexible. However, France's penchant for controls, some noted, seriously impairs the chances of success.

The most important reform will allow brokers, banks and insurance companies to buy and sell stock in the forward market outside the normal hours of the Bourse—which is open from 12:30 to 3:30 p.m. The forward market operates with both delivery and payment effected at the end of the month.

The reform will mean that foreigners can trade in French shares during the same hours that their own domestic markets are open—in Britain, for example, the exchange is open from 9:30 to 3:30 with after-hours trading continuing until early evening.

Orderly Market
For the cash settlement market—which operates like the New York or London market—brokers will be allowed to take positions in certain stocks the same way a floor specialist operates on Wall Street. A particular broker will be responsible for maintaining an orderly market—matching supply and demand by buying or selling for his own account in a particular stock.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the "specialist" role will be experimental and, depending upon the results, will be modified as well as codified on the basis of the experiment.

The minister also said steps will be taken to make it easier for French companies to purchase their own shares in the market but that such purchases will be limited to 5 percent of the capital or 10 percent if the shares are to be distributed to the company's employees. However, acquisitions can be made at the most—equal to the previous day's opening quote and sales can be transacted at the least—equal to the previous day's opening.

Trade Figures
The minister concluded his remarks by reporting the April trade figures. Exports, he noted, were up a seasonally-adjusted 17.1 percent from the 1971 month at 10.91 billion francs. With last month's seasonally-adjusted imports at 9.69 billion francs, there was a surplus of 1.24 billion francs (about \$243 million), compared to the previous month's surplus of 128 million francs.

On a non-adjusted basis, there was a trade surplus of 1.072 billion francs with exports up 16.8 percent from the year-ago month at 11.475 billion francs while imports amounted to 11.715 billion francs.

Stein Assures Firms' Profits Will Increase

Says Price Controls Won't Block Recovery

By Peter Milius
HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 15 (UPI)—President Nixon's chief economic adviser reassured the nation's leading businessmen this weekend that the government's price controls "will not prevent a big increase in total profits this year."

"This is not to say that some companies will not be stuck," said Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. "Some companies will make less profit than they otherwise would have made."

But the controls, Mr. Stein told the corporate executives, are not going to be so restrictive that they will "interfere with the (economy's) recovery."

Mr. Stein spoke before the Business Council, a quasi-official group made up of the chief executive officers of most of the country's biggest corporations. The press was not admitted to hear what he actually said to the businessmen. He spoke at a press conference afterward.

The amount of profit that corporations are making and are likely to make under wage and price controls has become a major economic and political issue. Organized labor and Democratic lawmakers have charged that the controls are tilted in favor of business. They note that the profits of most corporations went up sharply in the first fourth of the year.

Businessmen have replied that the only reason profits seem so high now is that they were so low before, that they are coming off a recession floor. They are worried that price controls may deprive them of the normal fruits of recovery.

The administration has been trying to fend off and assuage both sets of critics.

Mr. Stein also repeated here something else that the businessmen wanted to hear. He said that "now that the economy is recovering," the administration intends to cut back government spending and reduce somewhat the \$83.4-billion federal budget deficit earlier projected for fiscal 1972 and 1973 combined.

He did not say how big a cutback it might be, only that "we are going to exercise the authority of the President to hold this thing down."

Most of the businessmen interviewed here in the last three days have said they would like to see the deficit reduced.

On the one hand, they make clear they are not fond of price controls. On the other hand, they say they fear renewed inflation, and reduction in government spending seems to them to be the best way to prevent it.

Mr. Stein also reiterated "our view that the system (of controls) is a temporary one, to assist us to get over a temporary problem."

A number of leading Democrats and economists have been suggesting that the country may need some kind of permanent controls in some basic sectors of the economy if it intends to keep unemployment down and avoid fresh inflation.

The businessmen here shudder at such a prospect.

N.Y. Stocks Edge Up, Trading Volume Sags

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT)—Glamour issues led New York Stock Exchange prices higher today as cautious optimism permeated in Wall Street amid the absence of any new Vietnam tensions.

The Dow Jones industrial average posted only a token gain—rising 0.37 to finish at \$42.20—as it hovered around the resistance band traced out in March. But the rest of the market performed better than the blue-chip Dow, thus extending the broad recovery into its fourth trading day in a row.

Glamour gainers included Bausch & Lomb, up 6 1/2 to 123, and Winnebago Industries, up 4 3/4 to 85 1/2. Bausch & Lomb reported growing acceptance last week of its Soflens, the company's soft contact lens. Winnebago, the largest producer of motor homes and a leading manufacturer of travel trailers and camper coaches, climbed 6 1/4 in the previous session. Stockholders are slated to vote May 26 on a 2-for-1 split.

ARA Services, a leader in the vending and food-service industry, rose 4 1/2 to 170 1/2. The company has reported higher profits for its latest six months.

Disney, setting a high, rose 4 3/4 to 178 5/8. International Business Machines climbed 4 1/2 to 386 1/2. Gains of 2 points or more appeared in Tek, Texas Instruments, Wang Laboratories, Minnesota Mining, Avon Products, Halliburton, Skyline and Corning Glass elsewhere in the glamour sector.

Analysts said some short covering apparently helped the glamour. They also noted that glamour stocks repeatedly had moved in the forefront of any market recovery since the summer of 1970.

Redman Drape
Redman Industries, a manufacturer of mobile homes and recreational vehicles, fell 2 1/4 to 30 1/2. It was the only stock on the list of 15 most-active issues to decline by more than a fraction. The company related its results for fiscal 1972 sharply downward to reflect a change in accounting methods.

The best point gainer on the active roster was Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals, up 2 7/8 to 28 1/2. This followed the rejection by the Environmental Protection Agency of a one-year delay for automobile emission standards in 1975 models. Engelhard, regarded by some Wall Street analysts as a beneficiary of the ruling, makes petroleum and chemical catalysts. Engelhard's preferred issue went up 15 1/2 to 175 1/2.

Airline issues moved higher. American gained 1 1/4 to 47 7/8. Northwest Airlines, which said it expects improved profits this year, rose 1/2 to 50 7/8.

The low volume of 18.6 million shares served to indicate the continuing caution of investors.

Flying Tiger gained 5/8 to 36 3/8. It was awarded a \$13.4 million military contract to carry long-range international traffic during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

The American Stock Exchange continued its upward progress, gained 0.12 to close at 27.60.

The new feeling of optimism also could be noted in the OTC market.

NASDAQ actives included North Central Air, 6 7/8, up 1/8, Carnation, 1 1/8, up 1/8, Omega Alpha, 3 7/8, up 1/2, and Hitachi Ltd., 33 3/8, up 3/4.

The industrial average was up 0.77 at 138.24. Of the 3,056 issues traded, 954 rose, 479 declined and the rest were unchanged.

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Revenue (millions) 306.1 281.2
Profits (millions) 13.4 12.1
Per share 1.14 1.04

Omega
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Profits (millions) 3.28 3.09
Per share 0.40 0.39

* Restated.

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Free Access To Marts by Funds Vetoed

By Terry Robards

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.Va., May 15 (NYT)—An overwhelming majority of the leaders of the securities industry is opposed to free access to stock exchanges, regarded by some Wall Street analysts as a beneficiary of the ruling, makes petroleum and chemical catalysts. Engelhard's preferred issue went up 15 1/2 to 175 1/2.

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Stein Assures Firms' Profits Will Increase

Says Price Controls Won't Block Recovery

By Peter Milius
HOT SPRINGS, Va

--1972-- Stocks and	Sls.	Net	--1972-- Stocks and	Sls.	Net	--1972-- Stocks and	Sls.	Net
High Low Div. In \$	100s First High Low Last Chgs	Chgs	High Low Div. In \$	100s First High Low Last Chgs	Chgs	High Low Div. In \$	100s First High Low Last Chgs	Chgs

contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-6e. Tel.: 225-28-80 or Telex: 88-569.

PEANUTS



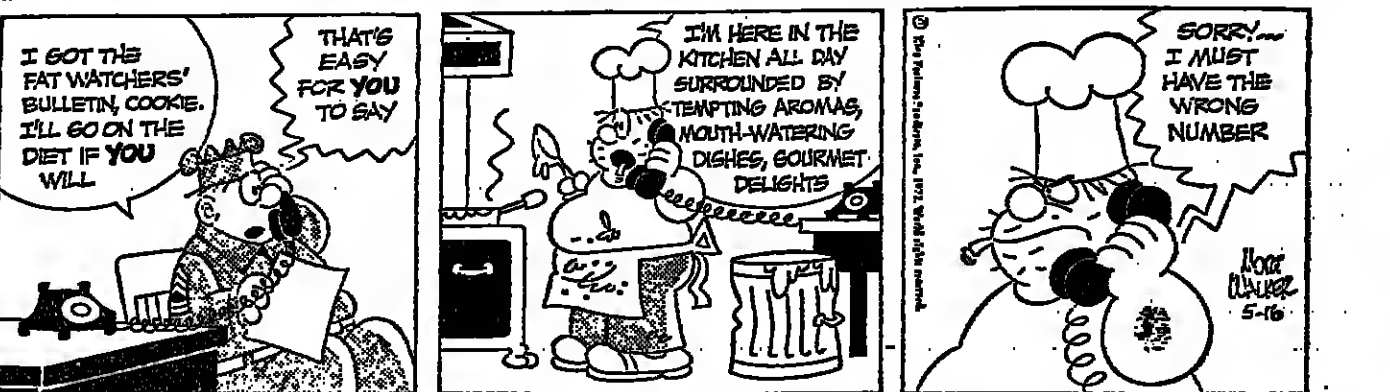
B.C.



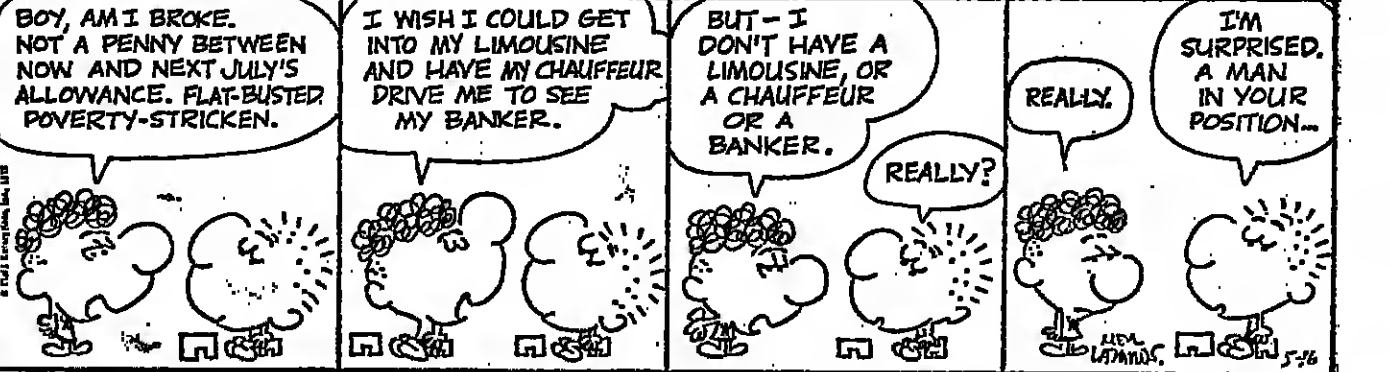
L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



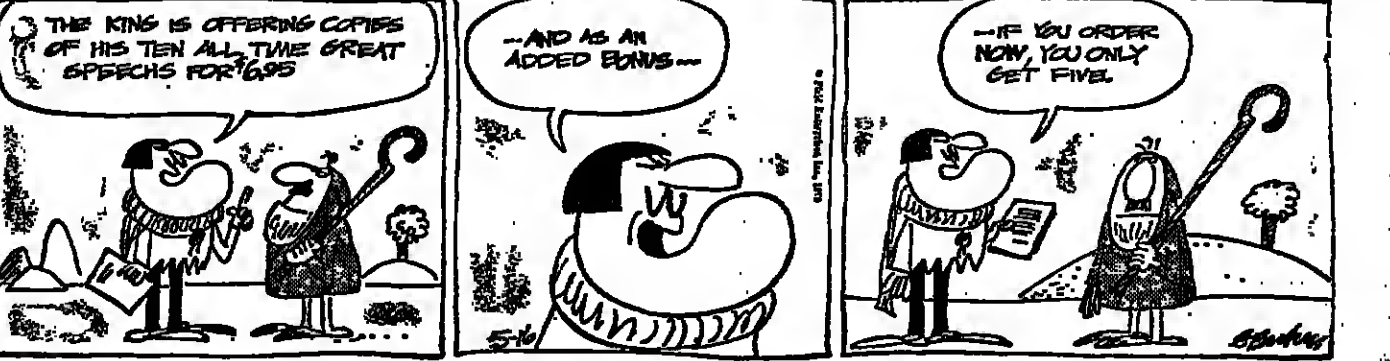
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A majority of experts now use the negative double, introduced by Alvin Roth of New York some 15 years ago, which enables a partnership to solve some difficult problems in competitive auctions.

Normally a player selects the negative double when his suit or his hand is too weak for a normal suit bid. Subsequent bidding usually makes it clear which of these was the case.

In the diagrammed deal, South gave an accurate picture of his hand by making a negative double of East's one-spade overcall and later bidding three hearts. Clearly he held a long suit but lacked the 10 high-card points required for an immediate two-heart bid.

Declarer won the opening spade lead in dummy and led the heart. West won with the king and led a second spade, which the declarer ruffed. South's heart ten forced out East's ace, and another spade lead was ruffed in the closed hand.

South then drew the missing trump, entered dummy with a diamond lead to the king and played a club to the queen. West won with the ace and returned the club nine. This was covered with the ten, jack, and king to reach this position:

NORTH	EAST
♠ J	♠ Q10
♥ A5	♥ 8
♦ 7	♦ 6
♣ 83	♣ 9

SOUTH

♠ 8
♥ K J6
♦ 5
♣ 5

When South led the last trump West was ruined. He could not spare a diamond, so he threw the club three. He was the victim of a squeeze-throw-in, for a club lead now insured South the last two tricks in diamonds and the contract.

NORTH (D)	EAST
♠ A J83	♠ K Q1084
♥ J7	♥ A92
♦ A K54	♦ 83
♣ 1072	♣ J64

SOUTH

♠ 9
♥ Q108653
♦ J62
♣ KQ5

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	1 ♠	2 ♣	2 ♣
Pass	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

RECKLESS	CLON	CHAI
AVAIL	REMO	RUE
JOLLY	ROGIER	OMAR
AKIN	OVEN	ASPER
HEX	ASSIN	ADIS
GAFFER	ESAU	OASIS
ASPIRIN	REUNITE	ET
ETHERE	OUTING	RIET
LIQUID	SILAS	ET
ZEAL	LIHGE	SBE
REGAL	SAGE	STON
AMON	JIMHAWKIN	SON
ZINC	EDITH	HWIG
EDGE	TEICIS	ONITIS

DENNIS THE MENACE

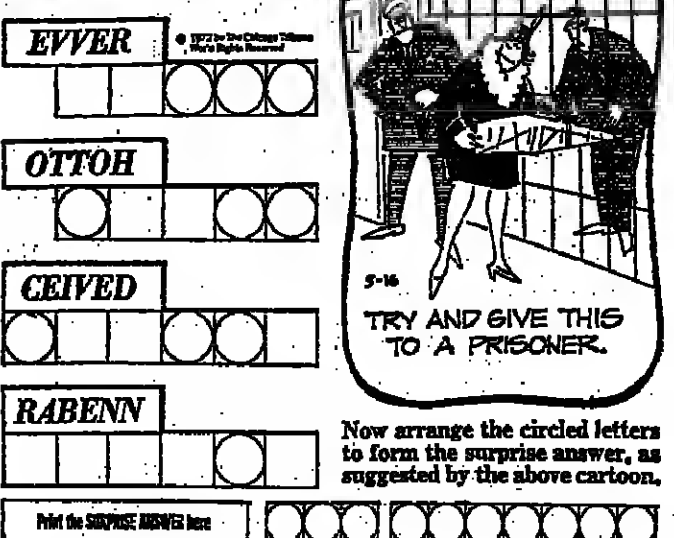


MAYBE HE'S LEARNED HOW TO READ.

COME OUT PRETTY GOOD, HUH?

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EPOCH APART BETAKE FLORAL

Answer: Might mean some drip let the secrets out - A "LEAK"

BOOKS

THE TERMINAL MAN

By Michael Crichton. Knopf. 247 pp. Illustrated. \$.

THE DREAM TEAM

By Joe McGinniss. Random House. 213 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE trouble with Harry Benson, in Michael Crichton's latest medical thriller, is that his brain has been damaged in an automobile accident and is subject to seizures that cause Harry to black out and get violent. What the presumptuous team of neurosurgeons at University Hospital in Los Angeles propose to do about it is to implant a computer the size of a postage stamp and a tiny plutonium pack to power it beneath the skin of Harry's neck and shoulder, and to connect them to electrodes buried in his brain. What will happen then, the reasoning goes, is that whenever Harry's brain gets ready to seize, the computer will detect the signs and electronically jolt a pleasure zone, thereby aborting the attack. The more angry Harry feels, the more benign he will feel. Mind control. Horrors!

Predictably enough, the system doesn't work, just as the good guys in the story feared it wouldn't. Harry unconsciously "learns" to induce the pleasure jolt at will, and at a progressively increasing rate. When he reduces the time intervals between stimulations to zero, he convulses and goes berserk with anger. People die. Harry must either be revived or destroyed, depending of course on whether he can be caught, for by this time he has escaped from the hospital and is running around stabbing people with sawed-off axes and smashing them with lead pipes.

The message here should be clear enough. Since the human brain can never directly know itself and since it is unwise to tamper with what one doesn't know, one oughtn't to tamper with the human brain. And the message here comes with real-life scientific documentation, as well as graphs, diagrams, documents and photographs to heighten its verisimilitude. There is even an amusing squabble between two computers programmed to fall in love with each other - just in case we haven't caught on that the most sophisticated machines are unpredictable. Clever.

The only trouble is that instead of adding up to a philosophical thriller with implications that resonate, "The Terminal Man" declines into the sort of monster-at-large-that-must-be-destroyed potboiler that Universal Studios used to churn out. For as soon as Harry "tips over," there's nothing much to do except follow the bouncing psychopath. As for why the clever team of scientists can't follow his bounces more astutely - especially after he practically broadcasts what he intends to do as his mad valedictory - I don't know, but I suspect that

the failure has more to do with plotting than with technology.

The message of Joe McGinniss' first novel, "The Dream Team," is to stay away from fast and slow horses, but the message isn't what matters here. Matters here is how Mr. McGinniss succeeds in holding on to the reader through a six-day in Miami while old Barnaby to handpick the horses at Hialeah while young Jennifer clutches life to her breast while the young narrator of adventures tries to enjoy fruits of both activities.

The young narrator of "The Dream Team" is an anti-hero, a boy named Joe, who is a bit of a loser, while his wife and child languish back home in the South as his story is a tale of how he might as well think of himself as a loser.

In San Francisco, near the end of his tour, Joe meets up with Barnaby and Jennifer. Joe is a bright-eyed, fiercely anti-reporter for a small newspaper, who "could have" physical education and "be" a classmate and who keeps on breathless remarks like "I on New Zealand that I got a gift of my virginity." Barnaby is the rudest, most radio interviewer in the city secretly lives to play the part of a system that works.

On the spur of the moment, heavy drinking, the three decide to fly to Miami to take the weather, test Barnaby's system at Hialeah, and, and, and taste a little of the dream team of McGinniss. The dream team of McGinniss may appear to be a collection of the smartest, prettiest reporters in the country. Jennifer has ambitions to be a writer, but we know who it really is that brings it way into the Miami sun.

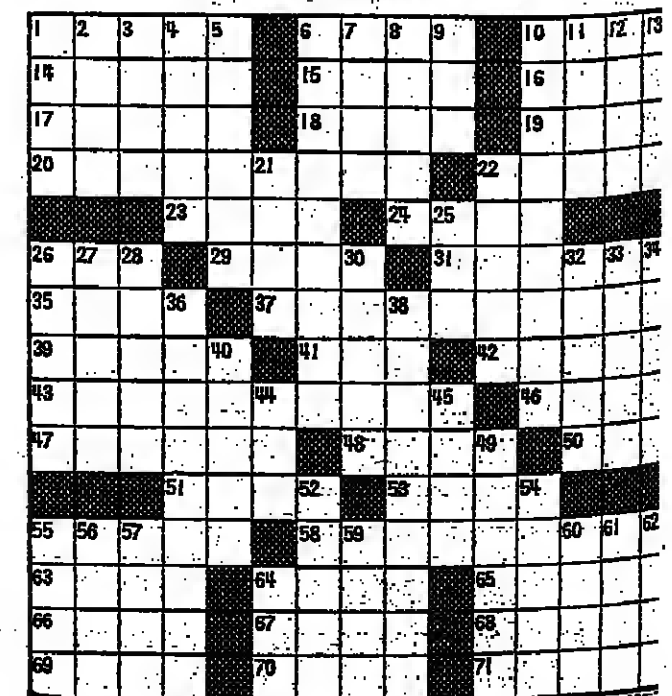
But when they arrive in Miami, the rain begins to fall. A day or so, Jennifer turns to be a little more than a bargained for. Joe feels about his wife, and Barnaby loses his mind. The pressure mounts, the money is tight, and the dream team turns into a nightmare. I won't reveal how McGinniss ends his horse race and his but it is a bitter-sweet conclusion to a compelling few hours of reading. And it all goes to that a little corn isn't never a bad thing.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will H

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 As clear | 1 There ought to be |
| 6 Certain school | 2 Yamen's capital |
| 10 Marshall or Truman | 3 Certain dog |
| 14 Petrarch subject | 4 Archangel |
| 15 (Davis book) machine | 5 Synthetic fiber |
| 16 Venetian resort | 6 Impulse to start fires |
| 17 Monksyshire | 7 Existence |
| 18 Upbraid | 8 Bar, in law |
| 19 Terms of sale | 9 Kind of chart |
| 20 Sport | 10 Ship's canvas |
| 22 Poker pool | 11 Selva |
| 23 Soil mixture | 12 Mine passage |
| 24 Misery | |
| 26 Vegetable | |
| 31 Inn, in Seville | |
| 35 Jai | |
| 37 Adjective for four-letter words | |
| 39 Sales talk | |
| 41 Tropical temperature | |
| 42 Metric unit | |
| 43 Where a cowboy is at home | |
| 46 Openwork fabric | |
| 47 With enthusiasm | |
| 48 Main point | |
| 50 Money in Japan | |
| 51 Holiday times | |
| 53 Rand's wrap | |
| 55 Appraise | |
| 58 Like women, traditionally | |
| 63 Kind of smasher | |
| 64 Polynesian chief | |
| 65 Used a certain machine | |
| 66 Contender | |
| 67 Soft mineral | |
| 68 France | |
| 69 Pair of horses | |
| 70 Chemical suffixes | |
| 71 Magazine worker | |
| 13 Intrusive | |
| 21 Large rodent | |
| 22 Bandstand | |
| 25 Serviceman's address | |
| 26 S. A. opossum | |
| 27 Dress style | |
| 28 Dull finish | |
| 30 Getting along years | |
| 32 Wheel holder | |
| 33 Corn | |
| 34 Hall of Fame's cap | |
| 36 MongOOSE | |
| 38 Military management | |
| 40 Tool handle | |
| 44 Distiller's gra | |
| 45 Isaac's son | |
| 49 Unimportant matters | |
| 52 Farmer | |
| 54 "you got it" | |
| 55 Certain truck | |
| 56 On the summit | |
| 57 Girl of song | |
| 58 River to Mediterranean | |
| 60 News piece | |
| 61 Hindin writing | |
| 62 Former British P.M. | |
| 64 From — Z | |



April 11, 1972

Wild Throe With Bases Loaded

's Beat Red Sox in 9th Inning

YORK, May 15 (UPI)—Josephson's throwing arm was out and the bases loaded bottom of the ninth inning of the winning run to score third base, giving the Oakland Athletics a 6-5 victory over Boston Red Sox at Oakland today.

The score tied, 5-5, Curt opened the inning with a single and pitcher John Odom went in to run for him.

Sal Bando grounded to first base and Josephson, trying for the forefront at the plate, threw the ball past catcher Bob Montgomery, allowing Odom to score.

Willie Mays 20 Years After: Not Everything Has Changed

By Dave Anderson

YORK, May 15 (NYT)—In two decades, things change. The Polo Grounds, where Willie Mays played, is now a parking lot. The neighborhood is now a high-rise, three-story home in an attached row of five.

Neighborhood Has Changed

"He bought that house and really lived it up. His father lived around the corner," a 30-year-old chef, Carl Corum, said. "When he moved here, the neighborhood was practically all white, but now it's a mixed neighborhood. And it doesn't look the same as it did then. That little railroad-car orange diner there on Amsterdam, that's been burned out for some time."

In two decades, things change. Willie Mays once glided across the asphalt of West 168th Street with the same skills that attracted idolaters to see him perform on the Polo Grounds grass several blocks away.

Years ago, the little orange diner flourished. But now it is burned out, its windows smoky, its walls covered with graffiti. And now Willie Mays is burned out, too. Not that the ashes don't glow. Even at age 41, he has value as a ballplayer, the value of intimidation more than anything else.

Mays's Value

When a public-address announcer blares, "For the New York Mets, pinch-hitting for number 24, Willie Mays," the opposing pitcher will pause, knowing he can't make a bad pitch.

Even at age 41, he has value as a defensive outfielder and a pinch-runner. He will influence several more Met victories in addition to yesterday's, when his solo homer gave the Mets a 5-4 triumph over his ex-teammates, the Giants.

But just as intimidation can influence victories, it also can influence defeat.

When the glow of his arrival fades, he must produce or his teammates will resent his \$165,000 salary. They're going for a pennant now. They're not concerned with the legend. And in recent seasons, he differed with two of his Giants managers, Charles Fox and Clyde King, on how often he should play. Should a day be a day's work?

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Bobby Unser

Leads Trials

At Indianapolis

By John S. Radosta

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15 (UPI)—Bobby Unser blazed to a spectacular qualifying record yesterday for the Indianapolis 500, covering the required 100 miles at an average speed of 195.948 miles an hour. Unser, who won the 500 in 1968, ran 17.244 mph faster than the previous qualifying record of 178.696, set last year by Peter Revson.

Unser then took the lead for the pole position in the 50th running of the Indianapolis 500 on May 27. Five drivers are still eligible for a shot at the pole when qualifying resumed next Saturday, 2 of them, Revson and Mark Donohue, have a fair chance of beating him.

Altogether, 13 drivers managed to qualify for starting positions as a second day of rain delayed the start of the time trials and interrupted them repeatedly. Saturday's qualifying session was completely washed out.

The starting positions allocated in yesterday's qualifying are tentative because they can be altered by next Saturday's qualifying. The five cars still eligible for up-front placings are those that were in line yesterday, waiting to qualify when the 5 p.m. deadline shut down the track.

Gary Bettenhausen had the second fastest time of the day with a 1:47.777, 7.08 mph slower than Unser. Mario Andretti, who won the 500 in 1968, had the third fastest 10-mile average, 1:51.617.

Unser drove the Olsonite Eagle-Offenhauser, a super-quick machine prepared by Dan Gurney's All-American Racers. For the last two weeks, he has been paralyzing the opposition in the practice sessions, with consistent laps of more than 130 mph.

Unser was the 10th driver to get on the track yesterday in a sequence determined by the drawing of lots. Four of his predecessors had beaten Revson's record, but the crowd, estimated at 150,000, was really waiting for Unser.

His first lap was timed at 1:49.932. He raised that to 1:46.036 on the second lap, sped up to 1:46.078 on the third lap and ended with 1:46.131.

His four laps were clocked at 3 minutes 3.73 seconds for the 10-mile average of 195.940.

Bettenhausen drove a Sunoco McLaren-Offenhauser, one of two entered by Roger Penske.

Andretti drove a Viceroy Special, one of the three Parnelli-Offenhausers sponsored by Viceroy cigarettes and Samsonite luggage. His teammate, Joe Leonard, winner of the 1971 U.S. Auto Club championship, clocked the fourth fastest time of the day, 1:55.223, in the Samsonite special.

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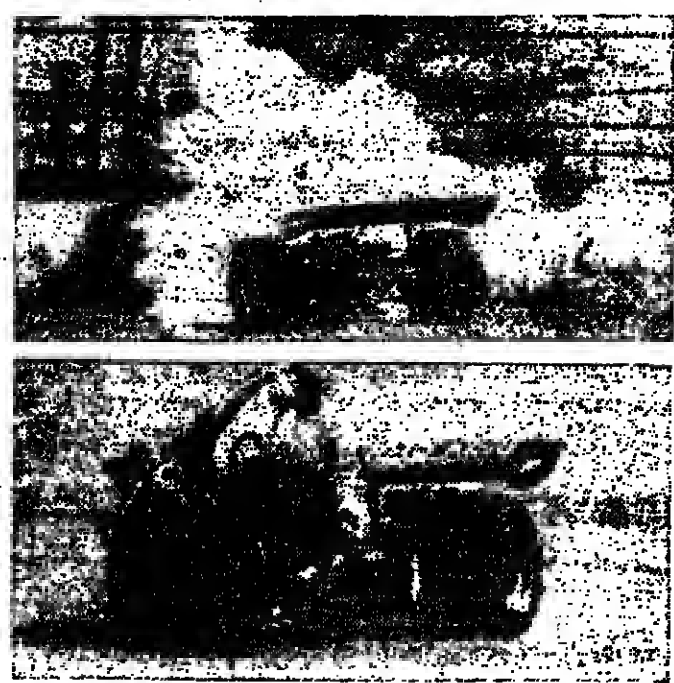
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Jim Malloy of Denver was critically injured in Sunday's trials when his Eagle-Offy struck a wall.

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Rosewall Outlasts Laver and Retains Pro Tennis Title

By Mark Asher

DALLAS, May 15 (WP)—Ken Rosewall defeated Rod Laver for the biggest purse in tennis for the second straight year, by winning the last 4 points of the fifth-set tie-breaker yesterday.

In a 3-hour, 34 minute marathon that left Rosewall breathing heavily and hardly able to speak, the 37-year-old wonder relied on his famed and dependable backhand to produce the clinching points. The 6-4, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6 victory was for \$50,000 and the World Championship of Tennis.

"I was finding it hard to get in position fast enough," said the 5-foot-7 Rosewall. "I wasn't sure I could move fast enough. Fortunately I hit a couple of good backhands at the right time."

The 7,800 persons in Moody Coliseum sounded more like a rooster crowd than a tennis gallery as Rosewall won 5 points to 3, used his backhand to force Laver into two straight errors for 5-4.

Then, Laver challenged Rosewall's backhand service return and lost. Although Laver served poorly most of the match, the top-seeded player went to Rosewall's backhand with his first serve.

With a bit of deception that made Laver lean the wrong way, Rosewall clipped the return down the line to make it 6-5. Now serving, Rosewall forced Laver to net a backhand service return, ending the match and giving Laver a \$20,000 consolation prize.

"I'm just a bit out of breath," Rosewall said afterward, panting into a microphone in the classic understatements. "I'm just about out of time. At the dinner last night, I said I'd save my speech for today. But I can't talk too much now."

Although Laver won the first four games of the match, he had continual trouble with his first serves. The game's only million-dollar money winner then tilted at a stretch in which he made only 12 of 31 first serves in losing nine of the 10 games.

Rosewall led the fourth-set tie-breaker, 7-3, and appeared to be struggling, but he won the first three games of the fifth and had a double break point at 15-40 in the next. Laver fought off 4 break points in this game and came back to crack Rosewall's serve in the seventh game.

In the 10th game, Laver fought off match point with only his second service ace of the match. Arthur Ashe of Miami defeated Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., 6-3, 6-1, for third place and \$10,000.

Mexico Ousts Canada VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 15 (UPI)—Mexico completed a 2-2 North American Zone Davis Cup victory over Canada yesterday. With the score at 2-1 in Mexico's favor, Joaquin Loro-Maya of Mexico clinched the victory with an 8-6, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Tony Barclay. In the final match, Canada's Mike Belkin beat Paul Ramirez, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2.

Orantes Wins Title BRUSSELS, May 15 (UPI)—Manuel Orantes of Spain today completed a victory over his compatriot Andres Gimeno to win the men's single title at the \$26,850 Belgian Open tennis championships.

Orantes led after three sets yesterday when rain forced a halt and when he completed a 6-4, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5 victory to earn \$5,455.

The \$25,000 victory boosted the Californian's winnings to \$108,836 and moved him up to second behind Jack Nicklaus on the tour's money list.

The 25-year-old Heard dropped back into a tie for the lead with Fred Martl when he took a double bogey on the 17th hole but boled a 25-foot winning putt on the 18th for a final round of 73.

Heard, who had a three-stroke lead starting play yesterday, finished with a 275 for 73 holes, five-under-par on the tough, 7,100-yard Colonial Country Club course.

Martl, a non-winner in nine years on the pro circuit, bogeyed the last hole from a sand trap and finished two strokes back of Heard at 277. Martl had a final-round 72.

Lee Trevino had a final-round 75 for a 73-hole total of 288.

FINAL SCORES: Jerry Heard, \$25,000 68-65-73-275; Fred Martl, \$14,300 68-65-73-277; Dave Stockton, \$8,500 67-68-71-276; Phil Rodgers, \$3,800 68-68-74-278; Bob Murphy, \$5,125 74-67-70-280; Bert Green, \$4,500 67-73-68-281; Bruce Crampton, \$3,800 66-74-71-282; George Johnson, \$3,800 67-71-70-283; Bobby Nichols, \$3,800 71-70-68-282; Masao Miyoshi, \$3,800 72-71-68-283; Les Hunter, \$3,800 68-67-72-283; Ray Floyd, \$2,650 71-72-67-288; Don Bies, \$2,650 76-68-68-283; John Cook, \$2,650 72-70-71-288; Ben Crenshaw, \$2,125 71-72-68-284; Julius Boros, \$2,125 72-70-67-284. * Denotes Amateur.

Ryun's 'Dream Mile' Is Nightmare

By Red Smith

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (UPI)—"Event No. 25," the program read, "dream mile run," which goes to show the force of habit. A year ago the adjective was valid. A year ago it really was the sort of footnote that track and field buffs see flashing over the counterpane at 3 a.m.

It was the perfect match, the first confrontation between Jim Ryun and Marty Liquori since world record-holder Ryun began his comeback after an 18-month self-imposed "harm, how to lose," and on a raw and rainy Sunday it drew 22,000 customers to the International Freedom Games.

Yesterday Liquori, the blithe spirit who ran Ryun into temporary retirement, was looking on from a television tower and Francisco Arce, the European champion, was home in Italy. On the same wet track in Franklin Field, with the same showery, gusty weather, attendance may have been slightly more than half as large for the same meet in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Ryun was running again, but the situation that made last year's match a happening no longer obtained. In the real "dream mile," Liquori fought off Ryun's closing kick to win by five feet in 3 minutes, 54.5 seconds, and raced on unbeaten through 1971. This year an injured leg has immobilized him, leaving him watching from the sidelines as the time for making the Olympic team draws away.

Because he lives no more than 20 minutes from the stadium, Liquori came over yesterday afternoon as a spectator and on arrival was dragged as a commentator on TV. Instead of the chemise and panties which are standard attire for him on a playground, he wore a double-breasted jacket of mod pattern, a pink-striped shirt with white collar and a necktie depicting sunrise over a lumbayard.

His straw-colored mustache dropped when he was asked what would be going through his mind while he watched Ryun. "I can't tell it," he said. "Right now I feel pretty detached from the sport." "That doesn't mean you're retired?"

"For today I am."

Liquori said he would be packing today to go to consult Dr. Robert Kerlan, the California orthopedic surgeon who worked on Sandy Koufax's elbow, various tracts of Wit Chamberlain, and the ailments of other celebrated athletes.

"What do you expect from Dr. Kerlan?" somebody asked.

"A miracle, I guess," Liquori said.

Ryun was up with the others for two of the four laps, then all of a sudden he was empty. He was ninth in a field of 10. Up front, big Dave Wilton of Bowling Green won from Howard Michael, the former National Collegiate Indoor champion. Both were clocked in 3:58.5.

Bundled in a warm-up outfit, Ryun's wife Anne joined him in the infield as he finished. They walked together to the top of the homestretch, Anne smiling resolutely for photographers. There they crossed the track, Ryun helped her over the outside railing and departed without a word. The dream mile, evidently, had been a nightmare.

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PEOPLE: *The Lord Is Good To Muhammad*

"The surprise visitor was Mistinguett... her gloves covered her palms and the back of her hands with black leather but each finger was of a different and violent color."

Buchwald

"Ralph, you're over-reacting. The President has the situation under control. Henry Kissinger wouldn't let him do it if it weren't safe."

"I think I'll write a letter to the Senate."

"You don't have any good, Ralph. Nixon doesn't ask the Senate what he should do when the honor of the United States is at stake."

"Who does he ask?"

"Billy Graham and Bob Hope."

"I can't believe I heard the whole thing."

"Ralph, you heard it. I saw you hearing it. Take another walk. Selzer and try to dream that Johnson is still President."

"Suppose it doesn't work? Suppose the North Vietnamese sue in the offensive? What will he do then?"

"He's got a secret plan, Ralph. That's why he's President. If this doesn't work, the Joint Chiefs of Staff will present him with a whole new set of options, and you know what they'll say the President?"

"What?"

"They'll say, 'Try it, you'll like it.'"

It happened that a few weeks after Herriot had wrecked his career in the vain attempt to secure the payment of the war debts for which Congress had been vehemently clamoring, I found myself in Washington, talking with Sol Bloom, then chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. During the conversation, I mentioned Herriot. "Herriot?" Bloom echoed. "Edouard Herriot? Who is Herriot?"

SCHEDULED: The first visit of Princess Margaret to Australia. The princess and her husband, Lord Snowdon, will spend a week in Western Australia in October, after a stopover at the Islands. **A C A T T O N I N G :** Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, at the home of fashion designer Valentino on the Isle of Capri. **AWARDED:** Japan's First Class Order of the Rising Sun, to Lt. Gen. James B. Lampert.

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